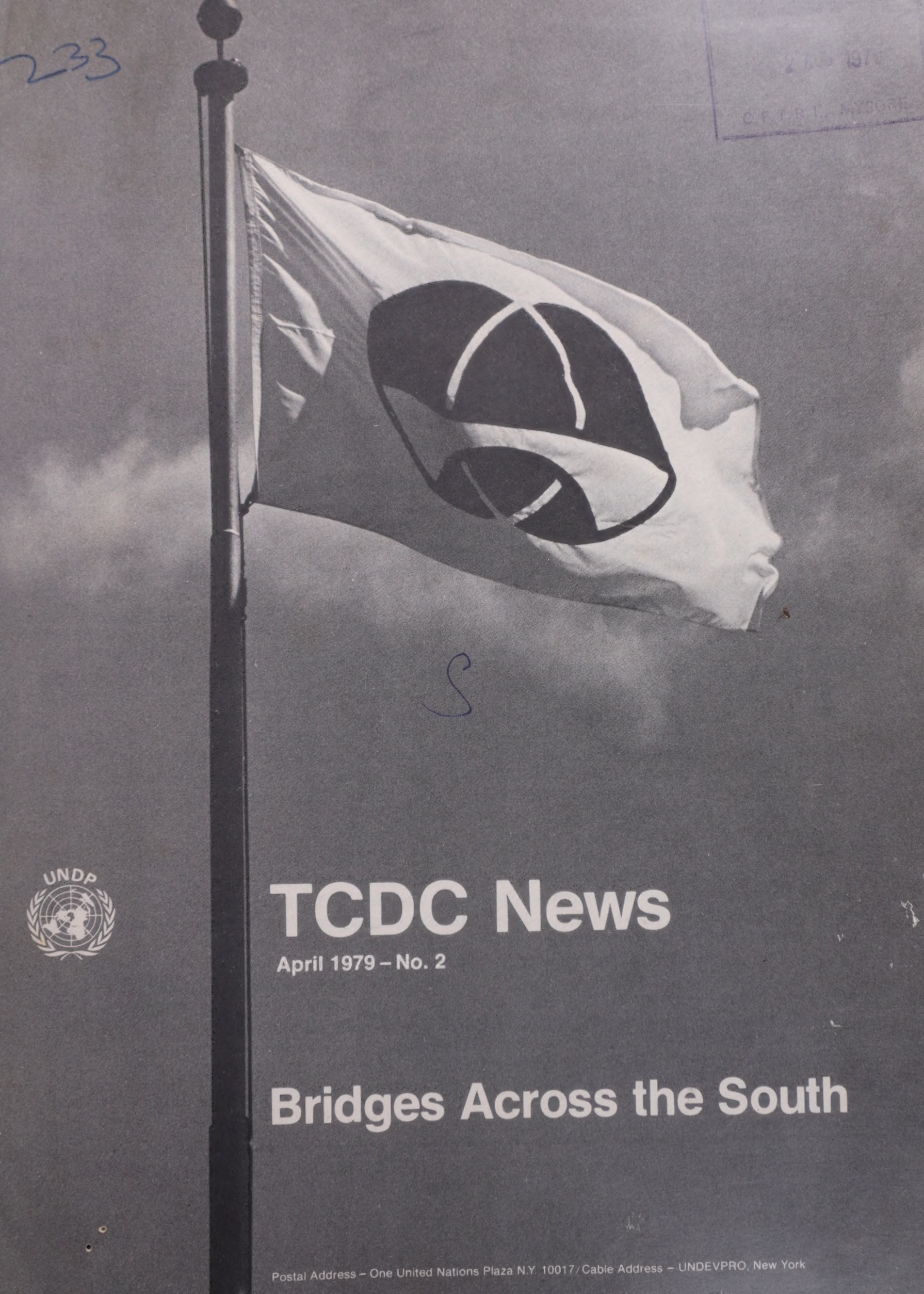


T C D C NEWS
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TCDC News

April 1979 – No. 2

Bridges Across the South

Postal Address – One United Nations Plaza N.Y. 10017 / Cable Address – UNDEVPRO, New York

INTRODUCTION

As one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries, TCDC News is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

Issue No. 1 reported on the Conference and contained the text of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. This issue provides information on various TCDC activities which have since taken place, most of them involving the UN development system.

While TCDC News will easily be able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support, we do also want to publish news about TCDC that takes place outside the system, by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite (short!) letters of comment or argument for consideration.

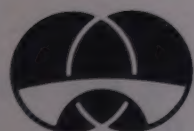
A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach", and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.

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The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

TCDC IN ACTION

News from UNDP

"We believe that TCDC is an important instrument for expanded Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries (ECDC). We are ready to assist your governments in developing subregional, regional and inter-regional arrangements in support of it. We are devising a co-operative programme with UNCTAD to strengthen our work in this area. In all of this, we take as our mandate the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on TCDC. It spells out our overall objective better than I can: 'To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify and analyze together the main issues of their development ... with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order.'"

*Bradford Morse, UNDP Administrator,
Message to Fourth Ministerial Meeting
of the Group of 77, Arusha, Tanzania,
6 - 16 February 1979*

In response to the mandate cited by Mr. Morse, UNDP is undertaking a number of activities to strengthen TCDC capacities:

Global and regional consultations

To keep abreast of TCDC ideas and initiatives emanating from developing countries and agencies of the UN development system -- and to offer advice and guidance as required -- senior UNDP officials have participated in a number of intergovernmental, interagency and other meetings where TCDC has been discussed. These have included:

- ... the Regional Working Group of Senior Officials concerned with TCDC in Developing ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, 18 - 21 December 1978;
- ... the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, Arusha, Tanzania, 6 - 16 February 1979 (see page 6);
- ... the Joint Meeting of the Executive Secretaries of Regional Economic Commissions, Rabat, Morocco, 19 - 21 March 1979.

Inter-country programming

A UNDP-wide standing committee on inter-country programming has been established which includes TCDC in its deliberations. It consists of the heads of the Regional projects or programmes division of each UNDP Regional Bureau, as well as senior officials from other Bureaux.

UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC is currently revising and updating the Chapter on TCDC in UNDP's policies and procedures manual. This is part of an overall reformulation of UNDP inter-country programming guidelines in light of the recommendations from the Buenos Aires Conference.

Maximization of the Use of Developing Countries' Capacities

Recommendation 31 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action calls for governments, intergovernmental and other organizations to maximize the use of developing countries' capacities in the design, formulation and execution of technical co-operation projects.

In response to this recommendation, and to a similar appeal made by UNDP's Governing Council at its 24th session, June 1977, UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC has prepared guidelines on improved utilization of experts, sub-contracts, procurement and training facilities of developing countries. These are for use by UNDP, UN agencies, regional commissions and development banks.

Issued following intensive discussions by an interagency working group, the guidelines suggest ways of increasing developing countries' share of participation in development activities supported by the UN development system. At the same time, the guidelines seek to ensure that the technical co-operation services utilized will be of the highest quality, and obtained with the full agreement of the government concerned. They recap main points of the Governing Council decision on maximizing use of developing countries' capacities, indicate ways in which UNDP can offer help, suggest areas to which agencies can give special attention, and outline a methodology for reporting on annual progress and establishing baseline data for that purpose.

Figures are now being compiled on the use of developing countries' capacities in UN-assisted programmes of technical co-operation during 1978. Data thus far collected from eight of the agencies, for the first nine months of the year, indicate an improvement of 2.7 per cent in the number of experts and consultants coming from these countries, as compared with 1977.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Percentage of experts and consultants coming from developing countries</u>	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>Jan - Sept 1978</u>
UNESCO	31	41
UPU	27.8	36
UN	36.3	35
FAO	28.9	33
UNIDO	25.2	24
ITU	17.1	23
ICAO	26.5	21
ILO	18.6	20
Average	26.4%	29.1%

GROUP OF 77 ENDORSES TCDC AT ARUSHA MEETING

Strong support for TCDC as a fundamental instrument for promoting Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries (ECDC) was voiced by the Group of 77 at its Fourth Ministerial Meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, 6 to 16 February 1979.

The Group, which now has a membership of 117 developing countries, met to consolidate regional positions and agree upon a joint strategy for negotiating a broad range of trade and development-related issues at UNCTAD V, to be held in Manila, Philippines, May 1979. Their discussions touched on many matters relating to their mutual co-operation and the establishment of suitable mechanisms to facilitate it and make it more effective.

The "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations" unanimously adopted by the meeting is a virtual blueprint for ECDC actions Group of 77 members feel are needed to bring about a New International Economic Order, as called for by the UN General Assembly. ^{1/} It clearly describes the position of the developing countries, as they see it, in the contemporary world economy; straightforwardly sets forth their demands; and gives a clear indication of actions which they themselves, as well as developed countries and UN organizations, need to take in order to help them work toward their development objectives.

Nyerere Stresses Unity

Tanzania's President Nyerere set the tone for the deliberations in his introductory remarks, which noted substantial political, economic and social differences among Group of 77 members, but stressed the need for Third World unity in negotiating issues at UNCTAD V.

"But we have to do more than stand united when negotiating as the Group of 77", he said. "We have to work together; our nations have to co-operate economically. This is where the diversity of the Third World can be our strength also."

President Nyerere further went on to point out that "... every successful effort at co-operation strengthens the whole Third World in its dealings with the developed world." He continued:

We must all keep trying. And we must encourage and give what help we can to every attempt which is made, whether it is functional or general, neighbourly, regional, or intercontinental. All that we should ask before giving our backing, is that it is a truly Third World co-operative effort, and that it is designed to strengthen the independence and the economy of Third World countries.

^{1/} General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as 3362(S-VII) on Development and International Economic Co-operation.

South-South Co-operation

The Arusha Programme covers almost all issues of international trade and development, focussing on South-South co-operation. Among its recommendations are:

- ... strengthening and linking existing subregional, regional and interregional preferential schemes leading to the establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries;
- ... strengthening of co-operation among State trading organizations;
- ... establishing multinational production and marketing enterprises among the developing countries;
- ... strengthening subregional, regional and interregional economic integration and co-operation;
- ... strengthening appropriate centres for the transfer and development of technology;
- ... instituting subregional, regional and interregional insurance schemes among developing countries;
- ... establishment of a bank of developing countries;
- ... preparation of studies in the fields of pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, capital goods in the iron and steel sector, electronics, consultancy, design and engineering services and food processing;
- ... launching of an Action Programme in favour of least-developed countries, consisting of a Crash Programme of greatly expanded assistance to produce timely results; and a second phase covering social needs, structural changes in their economies, emergency support and research for "transformational investments."

Other matters which receive attention include international trade, the Integrated Programme for Commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, shipping, monetary and financial issues, indebtedness of developing countries, trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, and special problems of landlocked and island developing countries.

UNCTAD and UNDP Support

In addition to urging developed countries to support the ECDC programmes and activities, the Arusha document calls upon UNCTAD and UNDP to undertake specific actions to back Group of 77 objectives. UNCTAD is asked to prepare a number of new studies and analyses, to organize meetings at various levels, and to strengthen its working arrangements with UNDP with a view to enhancing joint operational strategies, given the strong correlation between economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

UNDP is requested to intensify its assistance to subregional, regional and interregional projects. Developing countries are asked to devote a proportion of their UNDP "indicative planning figures" (the forecast of UNDP resources available for multi-year country programming) for activities that will build the basis for greater economic co-operation among developing countries.

Conference quotes

"... For some time now, the international community has been seeking an international development strategy responsible to changing development needs, perceptions and priorities, reflecting the growing recognition of the inadequacy of traditional development policies. ... I firmly believe that the concept of TCDC, and hence this Conference, is certainly a step in the right direction. It will indeed be a glorious day for the Third World when we realize that we no longer need any crutches to help us walk, nor any umbrellas to shelter us from economic storms ..."

Angola

"... Fully conscious of the importance of the matters that will be dealt with in this conference, we have come to Buenos Aires full of optimism, with the conviction that effective horizontal technical co-operation is evidence of a well-deserved technical-economic adolescence of our peoples, which removes us from an infancy, dependent on others, in which we have lived up to the present. If dependency must remain in that adolescence, let us depend more on ourselves ..."

Costa Rica

MORE RICE FOR WEST AFRICA THROUGH TCDC

The 15 member states of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) will expand and strengthen their co-operation in rice production through a recently launched special project to enhance WARDA's TCDC capacities. The goal is to reduce West African food imports, leading to eventual rice self-sufficiency for the region.

Between 1979 and 1981, UNDP will provide \$300,000 in support for project activities involving a sharing of research data, experience, training facilities, production techniques, high-yield seeds, equipment, etc. among WARDA members, as well as between WARDA and international rice research institutes in other parts of the world.

The project directly responds to several Recommendations of the TCDC Conference Plan of Action, among them, those calling for promotion of greater technological self-reliance; information and education programmes in support of TCDC; expansion of bilateral technical links; strengthening of subregional and regional institutions; enhancement of contributions by professional and technical organizations; and promotion of complementary industrial and agricultural projects at subregional and regional levels.

WARDA is, by definition, a TCDC organization. In the face of a growing rice deficit in West Africa on one hand, and the region's untapped rice-growing potential on the other, it was set up in 1970 with assistance from UNDP and FAO to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation in rice production. Current membership -- Benin, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta -- represents a total combined population of some 131 million. The organization's headquarters are in Monrovia, Liberia.

Consumption and production

Rice is an important staple food in West Africa, and one that people favour. Since the early 1960's, the region's yearly per capita rice consumption has almost doubled, rising from 9.8 kg. in 1961-64 to 18.8 kg. in 1977.

Though rice production in West Africa increased from an average 1,227,000 metric tons in the early sixties to about 2,303,000 tons in 1977, according to WARDA figures (exclusive of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, which joined the organization several years after its inception), net imports rose from an average 269,100 to about 1,113,300 metric tons during the same period. Thus, the region's rate of rice self-sufficiency has actually been declining. While local production met 70.8 per cent of requirements in the early sixties, in 1978 it accounted for only about half of total consumption.

WARDA has helped stimulate awareness of the importance of West Africa's underutilized rice-growing potential among members and external donors, a number of whom have provided financial support for its activities. It has also contributed significantly to increases in production through its research, development, training and information programmes.

High-yielding rice varieties have been **successfully introduced together** with improved cropping and plant protection methods. Evaluation trials of 1500 to 2000 rice varieties each year, together with seed multiplication programmes, have led to wide planting of more than 20 varieties which perform better than traditionally cultivated strains. These varieties now cover about 20 per cent of West Africa's total rice growing area.

Irrigated rice with total water control is now practised on from 30,000 to 35,000 hectares of land. These practices, which result in yields averaging three times higher than all other types of rice cultivation, were practically unknown in West Africa about ten years ago. Some 100 rice production specialists trained by WARDA are bringing the new seeds and technologies to the region's farmers.



TCDC activities

The new UNDP-supported project will help WARDA build upon its demonstrated capacities for TCDC. It will:

- promote further sharing and utilization of experience and resources among WARDA members, and between them and rice-producing countries and relevant institutions outside West Africa;
- provide up-to-date information on facilities and resources such as new technology, publications and manuals and research available among WARDA member countries and outside the region which are suitable for TCDC utilization;
- increase capacities of the WARDA members to identify problems amenable to TCDC solutions;
- initiate pilot projects, and increase WARDA's capacity to apply the results of its research and development work, or relevant work done outside West Africa, at the country level; and
- encourage direct contacts for TCDC action between countries, and act as a point of information and co-ordination.

WARDA will establish an information service to systematically collect and disseminate information on needs and capacities for TCDC in rice production existing within and outside the region. It will regularly publish a TCDC bulletin, as well as other materials on an ad hoc basis.

At its conclusion, the project is expected to leave WARDA with a well-functioning TCDC system, fully supported by all members, and an integral part of its structure and programme.

Conference quote

"... Where TCDC is concerned, it follows from the foregoing remarks that technical co-operation programmes should primarily be planned and implemented by personnel from amongst the developing countries themselves. It also follows that local institutions in developing countries should be the principal machinery for the implementation of TCDC. This is indispensable if the relevant development strategies at the national, regional and inter-regional levels, are to be internalized ..."

Zambia

LATIN AMERICAN SCIENTISTS CONVENE

Recommendation 8 in the Plan of Action states that, "in view of the important role of science and technology in the development of developing countries," they "should, wherever possible, exchange among themselves their experiences in the formulation and implementation of their plans and policies for the orientation of science and the transfer and development of technology to their own development objectives, needs and capabilities."

Fifteen leading Latin American scientists, including two Nobel prize winners, met in Mexico City from 26 - 29 March to develop a programme to support basic science projects in Latin America.

The main issue of the gathering, which was organized by UNDP, was how Latin America can create a "critical mass" of biologists, chemists, physicists, mathematicians, etc. desperately needed in all phases of the region's integral development.

Like many developing countries, Latin American nations need more trained scientists. For every 10,000 people in the region there are only 69 scientists and engineers, and only 1.15 persons engaged in basic research. This is in sharp contrast to the industrialized world, where there are 112 scientists and engineers for every 10,000 population, and 10.4 basic researchers.

The figures are even more striking in terms of funds spent on research and development. Latin American countries' expenditures for basic research amount to only 0.2 per cent of their GNP; developed countries spend 1.2 per cent of their GNP on such efforts.

On the agenda were such topics as: the state of the development of the basic sciences in the region; how to stop the brain drain of scientists from Latin America; how to increase the contribution of the basic sciences to the region's development; and how to promote co-operation among scientific centres of excellence in Latin America. The scientists also explored ways in which Latin American focal points of scientific development can co-operate with similar institutions in other regions of the developing world, and in the industrialized countries.

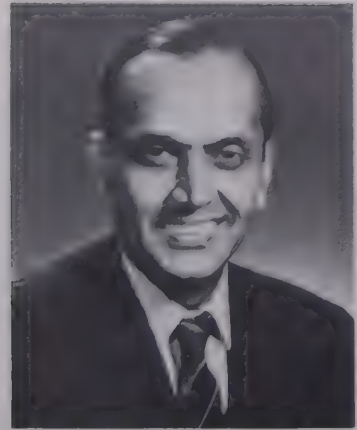
Conference quote

"... One of the most important conditions for the realization of TCDC is the further improvement of the international situation, the extension of détente, the strengthening of peace, the curtailment of the arms race, and practicable steps towards disarmament, all of which open new paths towards the development of international economic and scientific-technical assistance to liberated countries, to decide such global human problems as the safeguarding of the supply of food, the development of principally new sources of energy, the broad conquest of the oceans and outer space, eradication of diseases, and protection of the environment..."

***** USSR *****

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY NAMED FOR

COTTON DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL (CDI)



Mr. Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan, a national of India who, until recently, was Under-Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, has been appointed Organizing Executive-Secretary for Cotton Development International (CDI) by Bradford Morse, Administrator of the UNDP.

CDI, a new inter-governmental organization of and for cotton producers, is being developed jointly by the UNDP, the World Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation. Its objective is to increase cotton's share of the world fibres market through funding and co-ordinating research on cotton production, utilization, marketing and promotion. Half its support is expected to come from members' subscriptions, and the remainder from international and bilateral aid organizations.

Cotton is grown in over 70 developing countries, 32 of which are major producers with an annual crop valued at between \$6 to \$7 billion. Developing countries account for 40 per cent of the world's raw cotton output and manufacture over one-third of the world's cotton textiles. During 1974, sales of raw and processed cotton earned the developing nations over \$4 billion worth of foreign exchange.

170 million jobs

It is estimated that cotton provides the developing world with 170 million jobs -- 145 million in the agricultural and 25 million in the industrial sectors. Over 70 per cent of Chad's population makes their living from cotton; India's cotton-based textile industry employs almost 6 million people, or 40 per cent of the industrial work force; cotton textiles account for about 85 per cent of the value of Egypt's and Pakistan's total export of manufactured goods.

The proposal for CDI stems from extensive studies carried on since 1970, including a 1973 UNDP report which called for co-operation among countries with cotton industries, and financial support and guidance from the international community.

Over the past few decades, cotton has encountered severe competition from synthetic fibres. Since 1964, per capita cotton consumption has slipped from 50 per cent to 36 per cent in the industrialized nations, and from 81 per cent to 68 per cent in the developing countries. Between 1961 and 1973, cotton was able to win only a quarter of the fibre market increase. If cotton research and development remain at present levels, increased competition from synthetics is expected to reduce cotton's share of the total market from 50 per cent to 45 per cent by 1985.



Genetics, to markets

Mr. Narasimhan will oversee a broad range of activities which CDI will integrate and intensify at both national and international levels. These include:

- ... collection and exchange of genetic varieties;
- ... introduction of pest control technologies that will not kill beneficial insects nor create hazardous health and environmental conditions;
- ... industrial research designed to endow cotton with characteristics demanded by consumers, such as durability, soil resistance and minimum shrinkage, and to develop cotton/man-made fibre blends;
- ... market surveys and analyses to determine consumer preferences, assess new markets for fibre products, and gather information on price changes at all levels of production and distribution and their significance;
- ... marketing and promotion, initially geared to building up markets for cotton textiles in Western Europe and Japan, where per capita consumption of all fibre is particularly high.

(For further data on Cotton, see UNDP TCDC Case Study No. 8, "Cotton: New Initiatives from Seed to Sale.")

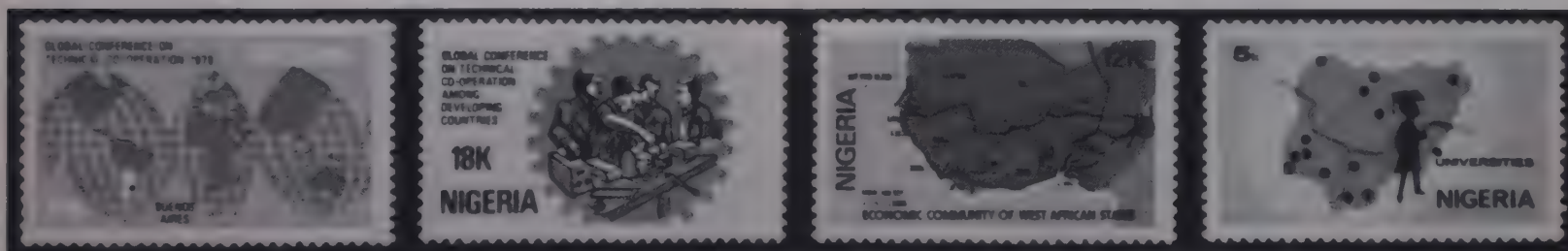
POSTAGE STAMPS MARK TCDC

Several developing countries have issued postage stamps to commemorate TCDC and/or the Buenos Aires Conference. Here are a few of them. TCDC News will carry others in future issues.

Indonesia was the first country to issue a TCDC stamp -- on 27 March 1978. It marks the TCDC Conference with the United Nations symbol, shown within a gear. Light and dark blue colour tones are offset with white outlines.



Nigeria issued four TCDC stamps, on 28 April 1978. Two mark the TCDC Conference, one showing a yellow map of the world against a violet background, and indicating the location of Buenos Aires; the other illustrating African technicians at work, within a gear, in light blue, orange, brown and grey colours. Another stamp has a map of the States Members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), outlined in orange against a violet and blue background, on which highways and telecommunication lines of the region are traced in red and black. The fourth indicates the location of Nigerian Universities on a green map of the country set against a blue-violet background. The brown and orange figure of a graduate is in the foreground.



Argentina's stamp issued during the Buenos Aires Conference, on 2 September 1978, commemorates the Conference in black letters on a beige background. The design consists of a green tree, the trunk of which is bisected by three white bars, blossoming with red, orange, yellow, blue and violet buds. It carries the UN symbol in blue in the lower lefthand corner.



INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON APPROPRIATE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

The amount of technology royalties and fees paid by developing countries for imported technologies rose from \$400 million in 1965 to \$1,100 million in 1975, and is expected to reach \$6,000 million by 1985. In many cases, developing countries may be unaware of less expensive but equally suitable technologies available in other developing countries. Recommendations 7 and 8 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC stress the need for developing countries to develop greater technological self-reliance; and to exchange experiences with regard to technological transfers and developments.

A consensus on what constitutes "appropriate" technology for developing countries was reached by over 300 scientists and government ministers from 38 developing and 9 industrialized countries, at twin meetings of the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology sponsored by UNIDO and the Government of India last November.

The officials agreed that industrial strategy should be oriented to enable all segments of the population to share in the benefits of industrialization. They decided that "appropriate" implies the use of both large-scale and low-cost, small-scale technologies. Choices should be made based on a country's development goals and resource endowments, as well as the prevailing conditions under which the technology would be applied.

Eleven "factor endowments" governing this choice were spelled out: size of potential market; availability of natural resources; exercise of national sovereignty in the utilization of these resources; the role of the public and private sectors; scale of production; desirability of geographic dispersal; capital and labour intensity of various techniques and processes; "appropriate" sources of energy; technical efficiency; availability of trained manpower; and the impact on the environment.

Blueprint for Transfers

The Forum was organized to work out a basic conceptual approach to the use of appropriate industrial technology from which specific national and international programmes of action can be derived. Its main objectives were:

- ... To determine which industrial sectors in developing countries would lend themselves to the application of alternative techniques and processes;
- ... To consider the effect of specific alternative technologies in certain sectors on socio-economic and technological development in semi-urban and rural communities in developing countries;

- ... To consider policies that may be needed in order to ensure effective development and application of such processes and techniques;
- ... To promote greater international co-operation in the allocation of resources, and in particular to bring about more research in developing and industrialized countries in both enterprises and institutions.

The first meeting, in New Delhi, brought together 314 scientists and technologists to consider transfers of appropriate technology from one developing country to another. Participants developed a blueprint for such transfers which was considered by political leaders from 29 countries at the second meeting, in Anand. The blueprint will also be submitted for consideration at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), to be held in Vienna, Austria, August 1979.



13 Areas Studied

The scientists divided into 13 working groups -- one dealing with **Conceptual and Policy Framework for Appropriate Industrial Technology**, and the others dealing with 12 major areas of technology identified by UNIDO and the developing countries as candidates for transfer of appropriate technology: Heavy Industries; Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; Textiles; Sugar; Cement and Building Materials; Food Storage and Processing; Agricultural Machinery and Implements; Light Engineering Industries and Rural Workshops; Oils and Fats; Pulp and Paper Products; Rural Energy; Rural Transport.

Innovations such as the mixing of rice husk with limestone to provide inexpensive cement for low-cost homes were discussed. Attention was also given to problems developing countries may face when their non-renewable resources are exhausted. India, for example, is considering the use of hay and rice stocks, jute and sugarcane bagasse for making paper pulp, now manufactured from soft wood and bamboo which take from 25 months to seven years to renew.

The ministers stressed that whatever was considered to be "appropriate" technology would need to be both dynamic and flexible, and that it would have to generate greater technological self-reliance and increased domestic technological capability, together with fulfilment of other developmental goals. They requested that UNIDO publish the documentation of the twin meetings, and the Government of Sweden offered to provide funds for this purpose.

BOTSWANA CO-OPERATES WITH INDIA TO BUILD BIKES

Botswana will soon have a brand new industry as a result of technical and economic co-operation with India. The country is setting up its first bicycle plant, with technology and technical assistance provided by India's Atlas Cycle Factory.

The enterprise will go through three stages of development. The first will involve the assembly of bicycles, with all parts imported from India. In the second stage, some components will be manufactured in Botswana while the Indian firm will continue to supply others. Eventually, all parts will be made locally. Personnel from Botswana will visit the Atlas factory for technical training.

Bicycles made in Botswana are expected to cost about \$67.00 -- substantially less than models imported from South Africa, which have been the only ones available, and range in price from \$90.00 to \$150.00.

The idea for the venture originated back in 1976 when an official delegation from Botswana discussed the project with Atlas during a visit to India. Following contacts Botswana made with firms in several other countries, the package deal offered by the Indian company was determined most economical. Several Atlas cycles were then imported for market testing in Botswana's urban and rural areas. With minor modifications such as wider, adjustable handle bars and back pedalling brakes, they were found to be readily acceptable.

Conference quote

"... Scattered throughout the many reports and documents prepared for this conference is the phrase attitudinal barriers. Very seldom is this phrase defined. Certainly, in some cases it means envy, distrust, ignorance, or fear of one's neighbor. In other cases, it refers to long historical, now invisible, colonial linkages. One must recognize that these psychological barriers exist and should face up to them. For many countries attitudinal barriers are a more important constraint on TCDC than financial barriers, and can only be overcome by the developing countries themselves. This will be the most difficult task of all. Once this is done, however, the problems of financing well-conceived activities will fall into their proper perspective..."

United States

NIGERIA STUDIES TOGO'S LOW-COST HOUSING EXPERIENCE

Last October, the Director and several staff members of Nigeria's Industrial Training Fund visited Togo's Housing and Building Construction Centre at Cacavelli. The Fund is an organization which helps to build up a national skilled labour force through the in-service training of personnel needed by Nigeria's industries.

Highly impressed with Togo's efforts in low-cost housing, the officials returned with recommendations for a Nigerian national policy to promote low-cost housing. The policy would be based on the use of locally available building materials, and involves encouraging a small-scale, low-cost housing industry and training of personnel to operate it. They also suggested a feasibility study to ascertain whether Nigeria should create an organization similar to the one in Togo, and proposed a joint Togo/Nigerian pilot housing scheme.

Togo's Centre, originally set up with assistance from UNDP and the UN, has been in operation for about ten years. Its research programme has successfully developed inexpensive construction materials and methods, based on the early exclusive use of locally-available resources.

***** *

Conference quote

"... One of the great attractions of TCDC is the sense of partnership that is inherent in this concept. In this movement every country is a donor and at the same time a recipient. Even a least-developed country like my own can make a contribution in this effort. For these countries, however, special action programmes are obviously necessary. Improvement of training skills, fostering of consultancy services and designing of projects for optimal use of indigenous resources in the least-developed countries need special attention from all parties.

Bangladesh

***** *



LOWERING DRUG COSTS THROUGH TCDC

Five countries of the South Pacific -- Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga -- agreed in December to make bulk purchases of essential drugs. Assisted by the WHO "Joint Pharmaceutical Service for the South Pacific," they will seek out the least expensive sources of drugs identified by WHO as basic to their needs.

Together, the five countries currently spend a combined \$3 million per year on pharmaceuticals, and expect the figure to rise to \$5 million by 1985. Purchases are made from Europe, with delivery taking from nine months to a year, bringing serious problems of expiration ... or from Australia, which can make speedier deliveries, but where costs are three to five times higher.

The countries will also co-operate in marketing, storage, distribution and quality control of the drug supplies purchased. Because they are small, with low populations, development of their own individual pharmaceutical industries would not be practical.



Towards Self-Reliance

The pharmaceutical sector has been identified by developing countries and several UN Agencies as an area for joint action to bring about greater self-reliance. Drug costs often represent as much as 40 to 60 per cent of a developing country's health budget, but developing countries are responsible for only some 10 per cent of the world's pharmaceutical output, which came to approximately \$50,000 million in 1976.

Forty-five developing countries manufacture no pharmaceuticals at all, while 43 others have only simple packaging and formulating industries. In the seven which have the basis for a pharmaceutical industry, most production is in the hands of transnational companies, which hold from 85 to 90 per cent of drug patents.

Another problem developing countries have experienced is the importation of drugs of questionable value or unsuitable for meeting the health needs of the majority of their populations. Also of concern is the lack of research worldwide to develop medicines useful in preventing and treating the most common developing-country ailments.

The strategy developed by the United Nations system to help developing countries deal with these problems has four basic elements:

1. WHO's approach is to identify a short list of essential drugs needed by the majority of a country's population, in an effort to reduce the purchase of expensive, non-essential drugs.
2. UNCTAD is promoting the bulk purchase of drugs to reduce prices.
3. UNIDO is furthering the creation of local drug industries closely suited to individual country socio-economic conditions, where possible using small-scale appropriate technologies and traditional herbs.
4. UNCTAD is developing policies and legislation for developing countries on transfer of technology and foreign investment.

APEC and COPPTECs

The non-aligned nations' Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (APEC) includes an interregional study of the steps developing countries might take, individually and through regional co-operation, to obtain good quality essential drugs at inexpensive prices, and to become more self-reliant in pharmaceuticals. Supported by UNDP, the APEC study draws on advice from the concerned UN agencies through a project initiated and executed by the Government of Guyana. Guyana was designated by the 1976 Colombo (Sri Lanka) Summit of Non-Aligned Nations to take the lead in co-operation among developing countries for the production, procurement and distribution of pharmaceuticals. This assignment comes within Guyana's wider role as co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry (TTI) sector of APEC.

Between July and December 1978, under the project, three teams of pharmaceutical and health experts visited developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They obtained on-the-spot information on the pharmaceutical industry and health delivery systems in the developing world, in order to draw up inter-regional action programmes. Their report will be presented to the meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries in Havana, Cuba, September 1979.

The creation of regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECs) as a permanent structure for continuing regional and inter-regional co-operation among developing countries is envisaged.

PAMPHLET ISSUED ON TURKEY'S TWO-YEAR "TOKTEN" EXPERIENCE

To control the "brain drain" from developing countries, Recommendation 27 in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action calls for the UN development system to help developing countries strengthen their capacities to encourage patterns of voluntary migration in the interests of their development -- including the return of scientific, professional and technical personnel living outside their countries of origin. The Turkey/UNDP/UNIDO "Transfer of Know-How Through Expatriate Nationals" (TOKTEN) scheme concluded its second year of operation in December, 1978.

A recently-issued pamphlet gives an account of the first two years of "TOKTEN", an innovative technical co-operation scheme involving the return of Turkish expatriate professionals for short consultancies at institutions in their homeland.

During 1977 and 1978, a total of 72 expatriate Turkish professionals carried out 91 consultancies averaging 24 days in duration. The consultants advised on technical problems in fields ranging from solar and nuclear energy to earthquake-prediction and chemical engineering. They received no salaries, but their travel costs were met by UNDP, while Turkish host organizations provided modest honoraria in accordance with their regulations.

The pamphlet lists these special features of the "TOKTEN" scheme:

1. Starting with highly skilled individuals motivated to serve their homeland, the scheme is "supply" rather than "demand" oriented and can thus result in meeting needs for specialised inputs not previously identified.

Conference quote

"... The extended family system, Mr. President, is a sociological feature characterising societies in many developing countries. It is born of a genuine concern for one's fellowmen, for one's kith and kin in a harsh and uncertain environment. At Stockholm, a few years ago, the international community realised that the earth is like a space ship and the environment is one and indivisible. TCDC therefore is not just a case of passing the hat around in the poor man's club. It is rather a case of extrapolating the extended family system at the level of the international community ... "

Mauritius

2. Having succeeded abroad, the distinguished expatriate has an aura of respectability back home which facilitates skill transfer.
3. Costs are kept down; the psychological reward which consultants derive from helping their homeland makes them willing to work for short periods without their normal financial remuneration.
4. The expatriate's cultural affinity enables him or her to transfer and adapt a skill or technology acquired abroad more effectively than could an industrialised country expert brought up in a different environment.
5. The average time needed to secure the services of an expatriate consultant under the scheme is only a few months, as compared to well over a year for traditional technical assistance.
6. UN sponsorship appears to encourage consultants to volunteer their services, as there is no element of required Government service nor commitment to permanent return.
7. The transfer of know-how can become a continuing process. After returning to their countries of residence, consultants often maintain contact with the institutions visited. This occurs through correspondence and provision of technical literature, as well as by arranging for local officials to visit their enterprises on fellowship training or study tours.
8. The project thus offers migrating professionals who would like to help their country of origin, a point of entry into its professional and social life. At the same time, it promotes institutional linkages and provides the recipient country with a permanent pool of knowledge upon which to draw at relatively low cost.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Resident Representative of the UNDP in Turkey, P.O. Box 407, Ankara.

(For additional data on the Turkish experience, as well as information on other developing countries' efforts to deal with the "Brain Drain", see UNDP TCDC Case Study No. 22, "Recapturing Losses of the 'Brain Drain'".)

Conference quote

"... The non-aligned countries, initiators of the concept of the new international economic order based on the universal character of international co-operation, have attached great importance to the implementation of co-operation between developing countries and to the role and place of technical co-operation and the transfer of know-how and technology ..."

Yugoslavia

The developing countries have the potentialities required to increase their individual and collective autonomy in the field of education through mass communication technology The representatives of educational television systems in the developing countries hereby express their intention of fostering systematic co-operation, while respecting each others national values, in order to promote mutual assistance and the strengthening of international understanding.

*From the Declaration of Yamoussoukro,
December 1978*

A strong commitment for increased technical co-operation among 20 developing countries using TV within their education systems emerged from the first International Seminar on TCDC in the Field of Educational Television, held in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, 12 - 20 December, 1978.

Conscious of the importance of TCDC, and of their pioneering role in applying it effectively to educational television, conferees decided to issue a declaration of principles along with their recommendations and reports. The "Declaration of Yamoussoukro" deals not only with the philosophy of TCDC (e.g., strengthening of links among developing countries in promoting a New International Economic Order, and joint use of technical and human resources), but also with the importance of mass communications media in education. (The text of the Declaration is reproduced in the Annex to this issue of TCDC News.)

Hosted by the Ivory Coast, with support from UNDP and UNESCO, the Seminar brought together TV/educational authorities from 20 developing countries: Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Syria, Peru. Each participating country contributed a paper on its national educational TV experience.

Flexible Scheme

The purpose of the Seminar was to "establish a flexible scheme of co-operation among educational television systems of developing countries, in order to facilitate and to develop exchanges among themselves, in the fields of documentation and research as well as in those of training and the support provided by the services of local specialists and consultants."

Participants broke up into three technical commissions -- on cost-effectiveness and equipment harmonization; technical co-operation in formal, non-formal and other programmes -- their objectives, structures and exchanges; personnel and training.

The Seminar made a large number of general and specific recommendations for joint action to be taken in developing educational techniques, programmes, better selection and use of equipment, technical aspects of television and broadcasting, and exchanges of expertise and training. A number of these dealt with measures to reduce cost. They included:



- ... Establishment of regional centres for ETV, from existing facilities, for purposes of information, training, etc.
- ... Creation of a Common Market through which co-operating countries might buy equipment globally, and negotiate better arrangements for obtaining spare parts and improved servicing.
- ... Publication of newsletters containing information on specialized equipment, training opportunities, new techniques, etc.
- ... Creation of a referral system covering media personnel and technical facilities and services.

- ... Training exchanges, co-operation in preparing training materials, and joint negotiations with countries offering educational technology courses for the admission of developing country candidates.
- ... Co-productions of educational TV programmes and supporting materials.
- ... Facilitating the circulation of materials by removing customs barriers, legal or fiscal obstacles, etc.
- ... Fund-raising for research and project development.
- ... Promotion of the use of new sources of energy, particularly solar energy, for the operation of educational TV equipment.
- ... Establishment of evaluation models for use in developing countries.

Bureau Established

A Provisional International Bureau comprised of representatives of two countries from each region, and a Secretary-General from the Ivory Coast, Mr. Francis Billot-Piot, will follow up on the recommendations and translate proposals into action. Countries selected for the Bureau were El Salvador, India, Kuwait, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru and Singapore.

A transitional period of 18 months is envisaged before the new TCDC arrangements are expected to become self-financing. Meanwhile, support for them will be sought from among the many donors already contributing to the development of educational TV in the developing countries. UNDP and UNESCO are among those which have already promised assistance.

Conference quote

" ... In TCDC, if effectively operated, we see great hopes for our economic development. But more! We see in it the opportunity to dispel the apprehensions of our people about their ability to face the future as sovereign independent states. As we understand TCDC, whilst its methodology may have to do with technical co-operation, its objective is about the level and quality of human aspirations ... "

St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla

EDUCATIONAL TV FOR ARAB PRE-SCHOOLERS

Pre-school children throughout the Arab World will soon have an educational television programme specially designed to teach them fundamentals of language, numbers and Arab culture.

"Iftah Ya Symsym", which literally means "open sesame", is being produced and funded by the Arabian Gulf States Joint Programme Production Institution (AGSJPPPI) in Kuwait. Half of a planned 130 segments, expected to cost about \$6.5 million, has now been completed.

The project was identified and presented to AGSJPPPI by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Joint Programme for Identification and Preparation of Inter-Country Development Projects, which financed research needed to develop two one-half hour pilot programmes.

The series draws from the experience of the successful children's TV programme, "Sesame Street". Originated in the United States ten years ago, "Sesame Street" has been broadcast in more than 40 countries and territories in its original English-language version, and in 19 countries in eight foreign-language adaptations.

"Iftah Ya Symsym" is very much a co-operative venture of the Arab countries themselves. An Arab academic advisory committee has developed specific educational objectives reflecting Arab culture and priorities, and the pilot programmes have been extensively tested and evaluated with kindergarten children in Kuwait, Cairo, Amman and Tunis. In its planning, AGSJPPPI has maintained close co-operation with Children's Television Workshop, which created "Sesame Street", as well as with UNICEF, Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALESCO) and the Ford Foundation.

There are currently some 26 million children of pre-school age in the Arab countries, and with the region's population growth rate of nearly three per cent a year, their number is ever increasing. Although most of these children have no exposure to the toys and picture books which help to prepare children in industrialized countries for school, many of them are reached by television, which is fast becoming an important means of communication in Arab countries.

Conference quote

"... (Since) developing countries vary in their capabilities and wealth, as some of them have natural resources but they lack trained human resources, while the others have surplus of human resources but they are in need of capital. This makes a basic requirement for co-operation among developing countries ..."

Kuwait

Conference quote

"... Indeed, we feel that developing countries cannot any more remain mere consumers of technology -- it is time they raised themselves to the rank of producers in order to break the chains of the technological and scientific dependence which is a constant burden to them. True, technological dependence is as degrading and dangerous as political dependence. However, TCDC can only engender positive results through a close co-operation between our countries, in a unanimous effort of our wills, through a decision in favour of progress, and a persistence of our efforts to the destinies we want to forge for ourselves ... "

Tunisia

"Iftah Ya Symsym" is intended to develop the discovery, definition and promotion of symbolic, cognitive, personal and social skills among Arab children. Goals established for the series fall into ten general categories: language, symbols and cognition; physical and mental hygiene; social development and technology; testing and scientific reasoning; tools and machines; man's productivity; aesthetics; Arab World; humanities; and spirituals.

The unit on the Arab World is designed to help children better understand their region. It deals with both the unity and diversity of Arab people, and with Arab resources such as water, oil, minerals and agricultural lands. Contributions of Arab peoples to the world as a whole are covered in the humanities unit, as is an understanding of the work of the United Nations.

Lessons are communicated through a mix of cartoons, bird-like puppets named "Numan" and "Malsoon", and human characters familiar to Arab children -- an old pedlar with a push-cart; a kindergarten teacher; an architect; an electrician; and a nursing student.

The language of the series is Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), chosen partly for practical reasons, since production in the 17 different dialects in use in the region would not have been feasible, and because MSA is the language of school books, radio and TV news, newspapers and magazines, and conferences and meetings in the Arab World.

"Iftah Ya Symsym" is being offered for sale in all Arab countries. Kuwait has already scheduled the first public broadcasts for September, 1979.

Conference quote

"... The major role of TCDC in socio-economic development is to enhance the ability of the developing nations to design and adapt social and technological innovations in order to maximize the utilization of available resources and create new ones..."

Indonesia

MEETINGS ABOUT TCDC

TCDC News regularly publishes information on meetings-where TCDC will be discussed, and reports on results of these meetings. Readers are invited to send in relevant details.

The World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries scheduled three meetings of subregional working groups on TCDC. They were held in Cotonou, Benin, from 5 to 8 March; Bujumbura, Burundi, from 12 to 15 March; and Luanda, Angola, from 26 to 29 March. The meetings aimed to promote and strengthen mechanisms for health co-operation and a pooling of experiences among and between countries at sub-regional levels. Co-operation with National Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Refugees' Training was also discussed.

The Inter-Regional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA), which combines groups of development researchers and thinkers in the social sciences based in all regions, will hold its second meeting in Bogota, Colombia, 5 - 8 June. Under the general theme of "Interdependence and Development", the meeting will define possibilities of inter-regional collaboration in development research, communications and education on three topics: (1) rural development, agriculture and food; (2) regional integration and co-operation; and (3) trans-national corporations. Participants in the meeting will come from the five member Regional Associations in ICCDA:

ADIPA -- Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and Pacific, Bangkok

AICARDES -- Association of Arab Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Research, Tunis

CODESRIA -- Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar

CLASCO -- Latin American Social Science Council, Buenos Aires

EADI -- European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Vienna

UNDP has agreed to finance the travel and attendance costs of 16 participants.

(An ICCDA/TCDC Working Group in 1978 prepared a position paper on "TCDC, Development and Social Science" in advance of the TCDC Conference. The paper consists of sections on "TCDC: Historical Evolution", "What TCDC Is and Is Not", "Institutional Framework for TCDC", and "TCDC in Social Science", which includes a case study on the working of ICCDA and its member regional associations.)

PUBLICATIONS AND REFERENCE MATERIALS ABOUT TCDC

TCDC News urges readers to send us details, preferably with a sample copy, of any important complete publication on TCDC, or CDC in general, or containing a section on TCDC, whether books or periodicals or technical papers. Please, however, also advise us as to availability of any publication, and in which languages, from where.

A. Publications

1. The following listing given in the first edition of TCDC News (January 1979) is repeated for your convenience:

- The TCDC Conference Report is contained in UN Publication A/CONF.79/13 Rev. 1, which is UN Sales No. E.78.11.A. 11, Cost U.S. \$4.00; Address: United Nations Publications, Sales Section, United Nations, New York, U.S.A.
- UNDP Division of Information has published the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in a printed booklet, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.
- Resolutions on TCDC by United Nations Organs is a historical reference compendium of relevant resolutions by the General Assembly and all other bodies of the UN system. It will initially be published by UNDP in English. (In preparation).
- TCDC Case Studies is a running series, produced by UNDP Division of Information, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. The following studies are currently available:
 - No. 1 "Las Gaviotas": Technologies for Rural Development
 - No. 2 Housing: Co-operative Self-Help in Lesotho
 - No. 3 "Ferrumbu": Maize Protection at Low Cost
 - No. 4 Education: Technologies for Teacher Training
in Arab Countries
 - No. 5 Less Expensive and More Appropriate Technologies
for the Developing Countries
 - No. 6 The Debate on the Selection of Technologies for
Development
 - No. 7 Sugar: The Search for an Equitable Price
 - No. 8 Cotton: New Initiatives from Seed to Sale
 - No. 9 Jute: Producers and the Challenge of Synthetics
 - No. 10 Rubber: Joint Action to Stabilize Prices
 - No. 11 Coffee: Co-operation on a Vulnerable Commodity
 - No. 12 Africa: Revitalization of Trans-Saharan Commerce
 - No. 13 Arab Countries: Mobilizing Financial Resources
 - No. 14 Asia-Pacific: Network for Small-Farm Mechanization
 - No. 15 Central America: Joint Energy Programme
 - No. 16 Latin America: Organizing for Regional TCDC
 - No. 17 Andean Countries: Co-operation to Preserve and
Foster Their Common Cultural Heritage and Values

Case Studies Cont'd

- No. 18 Modern Mariners of the Arab World
- No. 19 Southeast Asian Regional Network for Earthquake Prediction and Preparedness
- No. 20 African Waters: Development of Shared Lake and River Basins
- No. 21 Andean Group: Technological Development Projects
- No. 22 Recapturing Losses of the "Brain Drain" 1/
- No. 23 Asian Countries Co-operating to Upgrade Natural Rubber Cultivation and Processing
- No. 24 Inter-University Co-operation: Biological Sciences for Development in Latin America
- No. 25 Learning from China's Development Experience

-- Mutual Self-Reliance in Population is the technical paper prepared by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for the TCDC Conference. It is available in English under the series Population Profiles: No. 12 from UNFPA, Information and Public Affairs Division, 485 Lexington Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

2. Just published in English, French and Spanish, is the "Statement of the TCDC Conference Workshop" held at Buenos Aires in September 1978 with participants from 34 professional and technical associations (intergovernmental, nongovernmental, media). The Statement summarizes views expressed in the Workshop on five questions:

- Science and Technology Policies: in whose interests?
- Researchers, Consultants and Professionals: What is their contribution?
- Human Dimensions in TCDC: where are they?
- Attitudinal and Communication Barriers: how to overcome them?
- Options in Rural Development: how, what, where to select?

(Also included in the document are the complete statements of the Workshop sub-groups which studied each question. Available from UNDP, Division of Information, Room DC1906, 1 UN Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10017.)

B. Periodicals

Third World Forum Newsletter is a recently-commenced periodical containing news and thought pieces on issues of concern to the Third World. To obtain information about the newsletter and request copies, apply to:

The Resident Representative of Third World Forum
c/o IFDA
2 Place du Marché
1260 Nyon, Switzerland

1/ Pamphlet on Turkey's "TOKTEN" experience now also available (see page 22).

C. Articles

The articles listed below deal with various aspects of TCDC and/or ECDC in depth. Periodicals in which they appear may be available in university, ministry or UN depository libraries in your country, or might be obtained by your local librarian.

The listing is provided solely for purposes of information. UNDP cannot provide copies of the articles, nor do we necessarily endorse authors' views.

- "Salient Features of Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries", Journal of Development Planning, No. 13, 1978 (English; French and Spanish at a later date).
- "Viable Integration and the Economic Co-operation Problems of the Developing World", by Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, Chairman, United Nations Committee for Development Planning, Journal of Development Planning, No. 13, 1978 (English; French and Spanish at a later date). Published by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (E.78.II.A.9).
- "Integration and development in the Commonwealth Caribbean: the politics of regional negotiations", by W. Andrew Axline, International Organization, Volume 32, number 4, Autumn 1978 (English).
- "Technical co-operation among Third World countries for development," by Enrique Oteiza and Anisur Rahman, Labour and Society, Vol. 3, Nos. 3-4, July/October 1978 (English).
- "Transfer of technology among developing nations," by T.N. Chaturvedi, Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 14 (English).
- "National political support for regional integration: the Andean Pact", by Elizabeth G. Ferris, International Organization, Volume 33, number 1, Winter 1979 (English).
- "Inter-Regional Co-operation in the Social Sciences: The Latin American Experience", by Enrique Oteiza, IDS Bulletin, March 1977, Volume 8, number 3 (English).

YAMOOUSSOUKRO (IVORY COAST) DECLARATION ON TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION AMONGST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES USING TELEVISION IN
MULTI MEDIA SYSTEMS FOR EDUCATION

18 December 1978

Meeting in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, in an attempt to find solutions to the problems facing them, and aware of the real possibilities offered by technical co-operation between developing countries in the field of educational television, the educational media specialists from Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America declare that:

1. The educational needs of the developing countries are growing continually and are being more and more diverse. Educational activities must be directed not only to all levels of the formal education system, but also to those who have not received sufficient benefits from this system and to the continuing education of the adult population.
2. The constant questioning of acquired learning and skills necessitates the setting up of a strategy for continuing education, which in turn requires the revision of those objectives assigned to education in the context of initial training and of the types of methodology in use in the developing countries.
3. Democratisation of education in the developing countries has been hampered until now by the inadequacy of the means available to educate the numbers of children and adolescents involved. This democratisation, together with the necessary training of high level national staff who are capable of mastering modern educational technology and of creating such technology themselves, are two important factors in achieving the individual and collective autonomy of the developing countries.
4. Consideration must be given to the fact that, as the end of the decade approaches, the growth of public funds allocated to education in developing countries is slowing down, whereas the pressure of social demand continues to grow. Faced with the paucity of the financial means at their disposal and with the shortage of national staff capable of making innovative approaches to educational problems, the developing countries, at the present stage, consider that recourse to mass communication technology, and, in particular, to educational television, provides a means of tackling the educational problems with which they are confronted.
5. The multiplicity of problems, all of which must be tackled simultaneously in order to achieve overall and integrated development in education, places a great strain on the human, material and financial resources of individual countries.
6. Appraisal and evaluation of educational projects and analysis of cost-effectiveness must be carried out while bearing in mind the social benefits which the developing countries could draw from these projects.

7. The developing countries have the potentialities required to increase their individual and collective autonomy in the field of education through mass communication technology.

8. The high degree of knowledge and ability available in the developing countries must be identified and exploited in order to help these countries meet their specific needs.

9. The essential prerequisite is to persuade the educational authorities, at the decision-making and at the implementation level, to take note of the existence of this wealth of technical and human potential in the developing countries, which is largely untapped, and to encourage them to make use of this potential in relation to the specific needs and to national educational objectives of each country.

10. Although developing countries have political, economic, social and cultural differences, they share similar problems in resources and training of specialised personnel.

11. Technical co-operation amongst developing countries helps to initiate a new international order. It is a conscious and voluntary process aimed at setting up and systematically strengthening the links of co-operation amongst developing countries.

12. Technical co-operation amongst developing countries is not a new concept. It is a practice which is becoming increasingly important for promoting national development in the present world context. Amongst developing countries it is, indeed, a necessity and should be taken into account in programming and planning.

13. Development of local resources is not synonymous with an exclusive dependence on oneself; on the contrary, it is important to make judicious use of technology available from the industrialised countries; but developing countries should above all rely on their collective assets to solve their educational problems.

14. To enable technical co-operation amongst developing countries to achieve the expected objectives, it is vital to avoid creating new relationships of dependence. Technical co-operation amongst developing countries should not be a matter of donors and beneficiaries, but one of partnership on an equal basis.

15. Developing countries must make the necessary institutional and financial arrangements in order to direct the demand for assistance to the other developing countries, whenever this is feasible.

16. Horizontal technical co-operation, which the meeting seeks to promote, cannot be viable unless developing countries realise their own joint technical and human potentialities.

17. The representatives of educational television systems in the developing countries hereby express their intention of fostering systematic co-operation, while respecting each other's national values, in order to promote mutual assistance and the strengthening of international understanding.

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To receive TCDC News yourself, or to provide address information for others you believe would be interested, please:

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TCDC News

July — September 1979

Bridges Across the South

INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach", and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.



The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

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1. TCDC IN ACTION

News from UNDP:

GOVERNING COUNCIL APPROVES \$1 MILLION FOR TCDC PROJECTS AND FUNDS TO STRENGTHEN SPECIAL UNIT ON TCDC

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), at its twenty-sixth session in New York from 6 June to 10 July, authorized the Administrator to use up to \$1 million from the Programme Reserve for financing TCDC projects.

The funding is to be used to meet the convertible currency requirements of otherwise nationally resourced TCDC projects where IPF funds are not available or where the Administrator judges it unnecessarily complicated to employ inter-country project formulation and approval procedures.

The Council also approved supplementary estimates of \$1.43 million for 1979 and 1980-1981 to strengthen the Special Unit of TCDC from 5 to 7 professional staff. (See page 6, "Hussein Idris to Head TCDC Special Unit").

The Council received two reports, on "Strengthening the Capacity of UNDP for promoting and supporting TCDC" (DP/393) and on the progress made by the United Nations development system in promoting TCDC (DP/373).

TCDC capacity in UNDP

In his report on UNDP's TCDC capacity, the Administrator underlined the need for providing "strong catalytic leadership for the range of special tasks assigned to the UNDP" in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

The Administrator said that within the few months since the Buenos Aires Conference last September, UNDP's Regional Bureaux were formulating or had already launched more than 100 new TCDC projects. The Special Unit on TCDC was also working on new programming procedures and guidelines for TCDC, improving the Information Referral System (INRES), launching an Enquiry Service, and convening a High-Level Meeting next year to review the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

Among the TCDC activities carried out by UNDP in line with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the report DP/393 lists:

- formulation of co-operative projects in public sector industries;
- promotion of TCDC in several countries through national programming and adoption of policies and regulations favourable to TCDC;

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- involvement of non-governmental organizations in TCDC, e.g. a project helping national chambers of commerce in developing countries to play a more effective role in export promotion;
- strengthening of sub-regional and regional institutions. Examples include assistance to the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in science and technology documentation and study tours to economic groupings in other regions;
- continuing support for such regional projects as the Asian Trade Expansion Programme; and
- developing inter-regional projects for exchange of information on development experience.

Promotion of TCDC

The report on the United Nations development system's efforts to promote TCDC (DP/373) summarizes such developments since the Buenos Aires Conference as TCDC meetings, seminars, networks, joint projects, etc.. Among the TCDC activities cited in the report are:

- A UNEP-convened conference in Kuwait, attended by eight Arab coastline states, which agreed on two anti-pollution treaties and an action plan for the protection of their marine environments;
- UNDP/FAO-supported consultations among 14 Asian countries resulted in a regional network for technology transfer in agro-industries;
- A meeting organized by UNIDO enabled developing countries from all parts of the world to recommend measures for the participation of women in industrial development projects;
- WHO helped establish links between the Institute of Medicine of the Tribhuvan University in Nepal and similar institutes in Thailand, Sri Lanka and several other countries;
- ILO assisted in the establishment of an inter-African vocational training centre in which 15 developing countries are participating;
- Direct technical co-operation between developing countries resulting from projects supported by the UN development system, between Brazil and Paraguay in forestry and between Bangladesh and Thailand on small-boat mechanization; and
- Technical support to economic groups, such as training in sugar marketing, under a UNDP/UNCTAD-supported project with the Group of Latin American Sugar-Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA), and assistance to African co-operative groupings for lake and river basin development such as the Mano River, Lake Chad, and the Senegal River.

HUSSEIN IDRIS TO HEAD TCDC SPECIAL UNIT

The appointment of Hussein Raffay Idris as Director of UNDP's Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), effective 15 August 1979, has been announced by Bradford Morse, Administrator of the UNDP.

Biographical data

A national of Sudan, Mr. Idris was born in 1924. He holds a diploma in Agriculture, University College, Khartoum; a B. Sc. with Honours from Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London; and a Ph. D. in Agricultural Botany, University of Nottingham, U.K.



From 1964 to 1970 he was Director-General of the Agricultural Research Corporation in Sudan's Ministry of Agriculture. During 1971/2, he was with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as a Consultant on Agricultural Research Organization and Administration, serving at the FAO Near East Regional Office in Cairo. In 1972/3, he managed a UNDP/FAO-supported Agricultural Research and Training project in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. From 1973-77, Mr. Idris served as Minister of State in Sudan's Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. For the past two years he has been with UNDP as co-ordinator of the preparations for the establishment of Cotton Development International.

TCDC Special Unit

As Director of UNDP's Special Unit, Mr. Idris will be responsible for a number of functions designed to promote and strengthen TCDC:

- ... assisting governments, at their request, in developing plans and organizing focal points for TCDC activities;
- ... research and studies to identify, analyze and evaluate TCDC activities, and to determine means of overcoming constraints to TCDC;
- ... developing proposals for specific financial arrangements for TCDC, and mobilization of financial resources for specific TCDC activities;
- ... strengthening of INRES, the computer-based Information Referral Service for TCDC, consisting of a Directory of Services for TCDC listing 1,330 capacities in over 1,000 fields from 89 developing countries, and a related Enquiry Service;
- ... co-ordinating TCDC activities within the UN development system;
- ... promoting wider use of developing countries' capacities within programmes and projects supported by the UN development system;
- ... substantive support for high-level intergovernmental meetings on TCDC to be held over the next few years;
- ... contacts with appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to foster collaborative associations for TCDC;
- ... organization of or support for seminars, symposia, working groups and meetings on TCDC.

UNDP INCREASES USE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY CAPACITIES

Recommendation 31 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, calls for maximization of the use of developing countries' capacities in the design, formulation and execution of technical co-operation projects.

The Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 1978, issued in June 1979, shows a greater use of these capacities in UNDP-assisted technical co-operation programmes, as compared with 1977. Developing countries provided more personnel and equipment and hosted more fellowships during the year.

Personnel

Slightly more than 29 per cent of UNDP experts working in developing countries during 1978 were from developing countries, as compared to 28 per cent in 1977. Out of a total of 6,706 experts, 1,961 came from these countries. This represents a 5 per cent increase in the use of personnel from developing countries over 1977, as compared with an overall increase of 1 per cent in expert use.

Among the top 17 countries supplying experts, six were developing countries:

India	....	453	Argentina	....	124
Chile	....	169	Poland	....	124
Egypt	....	134	Pakistan	....	89

Approximately 65 per cent of the UN Volunteers serving in the field at the end of the year were from developing countries.

Equipment

Of the \$95.1 million in equipment ordered for projects during 1978, \$15.9 million was procured from firms and organizations in developing countries. This accounted for 16.7 per cent of the total, compared to 8.3 per cent in 1977. With overall equipment orders up 91 per cent, the amount purchased from developing countries was up 286 per cent.

Fellowships

Developing countries hosted 33 per cent of all fellowships UNDP provided during the year, as compared with 24 per cent in 1977. They accounted for 2,386 of the 7,184 total. As compared with 1977, the figures show a 79 per cent increase in the number of fellowships hosted by developing countries and a 30 per cent increase in all fellowship awards.

Seven developing countries were among the top 17 hosting fellowships:

India	....	349	Philippines	....	140
Singapore	....	167	Argentina	....	125
Thailand	....	163	Egypt	....	122
Colombia	....	146			

UNV: EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Agronomists from Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan assist member countries of the East Caribbean Common Market in diversifying agriculture.

Doctors from the Philippines help Lesotho improve health services.

Civil and mechanical engineers and technicians from Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines co-operate to strengthen rural public works programmes in Afghanistan.

These specialists are all serving as United Nations Volunteers (UNV) -- and as direct agents of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). At the end of June 1979, there were 520 UNVs serving in 68 developing countries (compared to only 307 in 54 countries at the end of 1977). Fifty-eight per cent of these volunteers were working in least-developed or newly independent countries. Nearly two-thirds were from developing countries themselves.

Intermediate expertise

The programme's rapid expansion reflects increasing awareness on the part of developing countries of the role UNV can play in helping to meet specific development needs, especially for experienced personnel at the intermediate level of expertise. All UNVs, most of whom are between the ages of 25 and 35, are qualified professionals with a few years of experience. Provided to developing countries upon request, they fill critical needs for trained personnel, working as members of complete project teams, or independently to fulfill special requirements. Assignments are for two years or more.

Countries with the largest UNV contingents (as of 15 May 1979) include:

- Sri Lanka, with 46 UNVs (all but one from other developing countries), the greatest number of whom are staffing rural health services;
- Guinea Bissau, with 49 (29 from developing countries), many of whom are helping to relieve a critical shortage of secondary school teachers while nationals are trained to meet long-term requirements; and
- the Yemen Arab Republic, with 59 (53 from developing countries), providing assistance in such diverse fields as agriculture, health, civil aviation, rural water supply, meteorology, urban planning, road construction and communications.

/...

The benefits of the UNV programme are reciprocal. Requesting countries obtain high quality expertise at low cost, since UNVs receive no salary, but a stipend which enables them to maintain a modest standard of living. The volunteers gain increased skills and experience, which they can channel into valuable support for the development efforts of their own countries when they return home.

Domestic development services

UNV is also furthering TCDC through its support for Domestic Development Services (DDS) -- organizations concerned with self-reliant development activities at the "grass-roots" level. It promotes contacts and a sharing of experiences among them by sponsoring regional workshops, volunteer leadership training courses and exchange programmes, collection, dissemination and exchange of information, etc. During 1978, for example, UNV co-operated with nine governments in Latin America in the UNDP-assisted project for "Promotion of Youth Participation in Social Development Activities". Regional training courses were conducted on national planning and programming of youth activities, and on self-management of youth co-operatives. Officials concerned with youth activities in their own countries had an opportunity to spend time working with their counterparts in another Latin American country.

In support of DDS organizations from Asia and the Pacific, UNV organized a four-day programming workshop in Malaysia to review project proposals and formulate a regional programme.

Delegates to the June 1979 session of UNDP's Governing Council suggested a new goal for UNV: 1,000 volunteers by 1983. UNV has established focal points for recruitment in a number of those developing countries which can best afford to spare qualified personnel for development work in other countries.

QUOTE*****

The developing countries cannot remain forever locked into the primary stage of a vertical production system It is high time that this asymmetric dependence relationship (between the developed and the developing countries) was eliminated. We should also seek the impulses for our growth and our expansion within the Third World. We should develop trade and economic links between developing countries. For only by increasing our collective weight in the system; only by building our collective bargaining power; only by becoming collectively self-reliant, can the developing countries hope to change their unequal position in the existing order.

M. Saifur Rahman, Minister of Commerce,
People's Republic of Bangladesh, at
UNCTAD-V, Manila

*****UNQUOTE

ASIAN REGIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION

FORMED, TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IN 1980

".... TCDC activities and projects should facilitate and strengthen linkages among the national organizations working to resolve developmental problems, and those concerned with research and development and the adaptation of technology."

*Recommendation 18
Buenos Aires Plan of Action*

Capping six years of regional negotiations, assisted by three United Nations agencies, eight Asian countries have agreed to set up the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (AsianRe). The Bangkok-based AsianRe is to begin operations in January 1980, according to a decision taken recently by the countries ratifying the AsianRe agreement.

The eight founding-members of the AsianRe are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Bhutan is expected to join the AsianRe soon. Iran has signed but not yet ratified the agreement prepared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) two years ago.

Dubbed the "Lloyds of Asia and the Pacific", the AsianRe represents an attempt to retain within Asia at least part of the \$200 million that now flows out to Europe in the form of premiums every year. It hopes to develop a premium income of more than \$4 million in the first year of its operations.

Model for other regions?

The AsianRe, its promoters hope, will become a model for similar reinsurance institutions in other regions of the Third World. Besides ESCAP, other UN institutions participating in the drive to build insurance and reinsurance capabilities in the Asian region are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The Asian region continues to rely heavily on reinsurance companies based in London, Zurich, Munich or Paris which get a lion's share of the region's reinsurance business. European firms yearly underwrite billions of dollars worth of Asian reinsurance. Even after paying claims, commissions and inward reinsurance, they make about \$100 million in profit from the Asian region every year.

Each Member Country of AsianRe has subscribed \$500,000 to the share capital of the corporation which will have an authorized capital of \$15 million. Member Countries have also guaranteed to "cede" to the AsianRe at least 5 per cent of all their reinsurance business or \$500,000 of accepted reinsurance premiums annually.

Improved position

The AsianRe will assist individual insurance companies and national markets in improving their positions. It will serve as a regional centre for collecting insurance information, and for developing expertise in insurance and reinsurance which will then be made available to institutions of participating countries.

Gregoria Cruz Arnaldo, Insurance Commissioner of the Philippines, will be the chairman, and Hedayetual Huq of Bangladesh the vice-chairman of the AsianRe. C.N.S. Shastri, General Manager of the General Insurance Corporation of India, will become General Manager, with M.S. Wijenaike, of the Insurance Corporation of Sri Lanka, serving as the Assistant General Manager.

RECSAM: "HOW ASIAN CHILDREN LEARN"

"How Asian children learn science and mathematics concepts": a cross-national study on this subject is being planned by the Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM) in collaboration with the Asian Centre for Educational Innovation and Development (ACEID).

RECSAM, based in Penang, Malaysia, was established by the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) in May 1967 to help improve science and mathematics teaching in member countries, a necessary first step towards making them self-sufficient in scientific and technical manpower.

The Centre organizes training programmes for key educators in modern methods of teaching science and mathematics, undertakes pilot projects for the development of specific studies and instructional materials, carries out research in simple techniques in apparatus-making using low-cost materials and acts as a clearing house for science and mathematics education in the region.

It publishes a Journal of Science and Mathematics Education in Southeast Asia.

RECSAM is considering a proposal for a regional project for the training of key resource personnel in the design and production of school science equipment in Asia. The proposed project is a joint UNDP/UNESCO venture.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO AID

AFGHANISTAN'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

Nearly a dozen developing countries from all regions have offered to assist Afghanistan in its industrialization programme. The offers were made at a ministerial-level meeting organized in Kabul from 14 to 17 May by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the UNDP office in Kabul in co-operation with the Government of Afghanistan.

India, Turkey and Yugoslavia made specific offers of assistance. Yugoslavia offered grants-in-aid totalling \$510,000 for two projects. India's commitment, subject to economic and technical viability of projects, could be on the order of \$20 million. Turkey expressed its readiness to undertake several complete projects.

Following the meeting, a TCDC unit has been set up in the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries to pursue specific project proposals.

This was the first in a series of meetings which UNIDO is planning to promote co-operative efforts by the developing countries to assist selected least developed countries (LDCs). According to Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO, similar meetings are to be organized at Arusha, Tanzania, in July 1979 and at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in November 1979.

16 countries, 34 projects

Sixteen countries participated in the "Solidarity Meeting of the Ministers of Industries for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of Afghanistan". Participating, besides Afghanistan, were: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The participants had before them a country background paper, prepared by the Government of Afghanistan with the assistance of UNIDO, ESCAP and the UNDP office in Kabul, identifying its specific needs in the field of industry.

Portfolios of 34 industrial projects had been despatched to the invited countries well ahead of the Kabul meeting by Dr. Khane. Among the priority industrial areas in which Afghanistan sought assistance were: training; development of public industrial enterprises; strengthening of industrial infrastructure; development of light engineering industries; planning, financing and construction of a mini-steel plant; pre-investment studies; and development of appropriate indigenous capabilities in such areas as market research and raw materials assessment.

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QUOTE*****

(A country) is rarely backward or advanced in relation to another, uniformly through all segments of economic activity. Developing countries at different levels of growth had immense potential for give and take, which they must utilize for their mutual benefit. Irrespective of their levels of development they could derive immense advantages from increased trade and exchanges of technology.

Draft report of the Solidarity Meeting

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All the participating countries identified the areas in which they could provide training to Afghan nationals, supply experts or undertake feasibility studies. Most of the countries, however, offered training facilities to Afghan nationals provided their air travel and other costs could be met by a third party. A similar stipulation was made for several offers of technical assistance to carry out feasibility studies.

Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal and Sri Lanka, for example, emphasized the need for third-party funding of foreign exchange costs while offering training fellowships to Afghan nationals in diverse areas such as management in textile industry, vegetable oil production, fruit and vegetable processing, cottage industries, agricultural and irrigation aids manufacture, cigarette manufacturing, packaging and glass bottle industry, manufacture of building materials, fertilizer production, thermal power plant management and industrial development consultancy.

The Philippines, which offered 20 fully-funded fellowships to Afghan nationals in 10 different industrial courses, expressed willingness to arrange study tours for Afghan experts provided the costs were borne by the Government of Afghanistan or some other third party.

Cuba, Nigeria and Algeria, without making any commitment, listed the areas in which they had technical competence for helping Afghanistan, while Pakistan and Romania identified projects of interest to them.

Silk, beet sugar and insecticides

India offered to complete within six months feasibility studies on several projects, including a national institute for standards and quality control; a mini-steel complex; a packaging industry; a silk manufacturing centre; appropriate and comprehensive rural energy systems; small-scale, rural and cottage industries; a concrete spun pipe manufacturing unit; Industrial Development Agency; agricultural and irrigation aids manufacturing complex; a model fumigation centre; and a modern rice-milling and solvent extraction complex. It also offered assistance to implement those projects which were found technically and economically feasible. Such assistance, according to UNIDO estimates, could run up to \$20 million.

Turkey offered to undertake the responsibility for complete projects, including delivery, installation and commissioning of plants and training of Afghan personnel. Among the projects included in the Turkish offer were those dealing with: the optimum utilization of molasses and beet pulp; setting up of a beet sugar factory at Herat; manufacture of bricks, tiles, bathroom glazed tiles and sanitary ware; and a cement plant.

Yugoslavia offered grants-in-aid to meet the cost of equipment, installation, testing and start-up required for the establishment of a small-scale fruit processing and vegetable industry (\$352,000) and a food testing and quality control laboratory (\$158,000). It also agreed to undertake feasibility studies on insecticides and pesticides formulation and on the establishment of a plant for the extraction of active ingredients from medicinal herbs.

TCDC NEWS FROM INDIA

1. CO-OPERATION WITH TANZANIA AND GHANA

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), active in trade promotion and the training of export management personnel for the past 15 years, has identified projects for Indian "production co-operation" with Tanzania and Ghana. The projects would benefit each partner.

Production co-operation is a concept largely developed in Eastern Europe. It generally refers to long-term ventures involving partners in joint manufacture (components produced in two countries for assembly in one or both); shared investment and output; pooling research and development costs and results; joint export marketing; and/or conversion deals (further processing undertaken in one country with part of the production retained as compensation).

The Indian study was carried out during March/April 1979 by R. Anantharaman for IIFT, and D. McEwen for the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) in Geneva.

In Tanzania, especially good opportunities were identified for co-operative production of cashewnuts, a field in which India -- one of the world's leading producers -- has extensive knowledge and experience. Further studies were recommended regarding development of large cashew estates in Tanzania to supply processing plants already under construction, and to export for processing in India.

Detailed feasibility studies in Tanzania were also recommended for:

- ... developing large oil seed farms, to supply Tanzanian processing plants, with a share of the refined oil going to India;
- ... expanding the small-scale mica industry, with India supplying technical know-how and training and participating in joint export marketing. (India is the world's major mica exporter.);
- ... testing local manufacture of one item Tanzania now imports (e.g., sewing machines, fans, water heaters, toasters, irons, electric motors, agricultural pumps).

Participation in a small clove oil distillery on the Tanzanian island of Pemba was also recommended.

For Ghana, two follow-up reconnaissance missions were suggested. One concerns increasing Ghana's diamond production, which is now static at 2.4 million carats a year, with a view to importing stones for India's successful and rapidly growing gemstone processing industry. The second involves Indian investment in the proposed Tema export processing zone, as a possible base for Indian exports elsewhere in West Africa.

2. LATIN AMERICA/INDIA EXCHANGES

At a three-day meeting in New Delhi in June, India and 13 Latin American countries agreed on several measures for promoting increased flow of information between them. Inadequate information exchange on such matters as trade, economic development and technical research, according to the participants, is one of the main factors inhibiting the development of economic and trade relations and technical co-operation between India and Latin American countries.

The meeting was organized jointly by India, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the UNDP, with the objective of promoting trade and technical and industrial co-operation between India and Latin American countries. Discussions also focussed on co-operation in Research and Development, identification of areas of co-operation in such sectors as energy, agriculture and water resources, and the establishment of links amongst research and training institutions.

The Delhi meeting resulted from discussions between the representatives of India, ECLA and ESCAP last September in Buenos Aires following the TCDC Conference. Among the countries participating in the Delhi meeting were: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Among the measures recommended by the Delhi meeting were:

-- a joint study to identify new opportunities for promoting mutually beneficial trade. The study will cover commodity-by-commodity trade between India and ECLA Member States and suggest direct long-term trading relationships without intermediaries. It is to recommend concrete measures for joint marketing of such commodities as castor oil, coffee, sugar, iron ore and leather and leather goods;

-- a facility for continuing exchange of information on trade statistics, opportunities, investment regulations, and export-import credit schemes;

-- exchange of lists of private and public institutions identifying their fields of interest and activities, and of lists of scientific, technological and research and development institutions giving their areas of specializations, achievement and future work plans; and

-- contacts between national chambers of commerce and other similar bodies in India with their counterparts in ECLA Member States.

/...

Participants agreed that each country would identify one institution or organization to act as a "nodal point" for collecting, analysing and disseminating information to appropriate institutions in other countries. In India, such functions will be carried out by the Government's Department of Science and Technology.

Areas identified for greater co-operation between India and Latin American countries were: power generation; use of alcohol as a source of fuel; solar energy; exploration and exploitation of natural and sea-bed resources; systems management; bio-medical research; agricultural and rural development; material planning; and development of small-scale industries.

The meeting also urged United Nations organizations and Regional Commissions such as ECLA and ESCAP to:

-- help establish a mechanism for exchange of development experience and information among the developing countries;

-- hold inter-governmental and regional-level discussions for promoting greater commercial and trade exchanges by preferential tariff reductions among and for developing countries; and

-- provide for exchange of more scholarship-holders and experts between India and ECLA Member States.

QUOTE*****

The opportunities now available to developing nations to take advantage of complementarities in their economies for promoting economic relations amongst themselves need to be fully exploited, not only in their own interest, but also in the interest of the global economy as a whole Whatever technological capabilities we have acquired we are willing to share with other developing countries.

*Shri Mohan Dharia, India's Minister
for Commerce, Civil Supplies and
Co-operation, at UNCTAD-V, Manila*

*****UNQUOTE

3. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS WITH 7 COUNTRIES

India has concluded bilateral agreements to provide technical assistance for setting up new industries in seven countries, including Nauru, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Nigeria and Tanzania. Under these agreements, India will:

- establish a joint venture in the country to produce chemicals from phosphate supplied from Nauru;

- send a high-level team to the Solomon Islands to assist in developing small-scale and cottage industries;

- help Fiji in setting up a paper and pulp unit, a textile mill and an industrial estate; and

- send teams of experts to Bangladesh for setting up a cement plant, to Nigeria and Tanzania for establishing small and medium-scale industries and to Cyprus for developing a cement plant and food processing unit.

In other actions of technical co-operation between India and other developing countries, India has:

- Installed a menthol plant in Burma on a turn-key basis. The technical know-how for this plant had been developed in the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu, which also provided the design and engineering expertise for the Burmese plant. The plant in Burma will have a capacity of producing three metric tons of menthol crystals annually. This is one of the ten pilot plants that India has agreed to set up in Burma.

- Agreed to study the feasibility of establishing an iron and steel complex with an initial capacity of 1 million tons in Syria. The study, to be completed in one year, will be undertaken by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (MECON), a public sector enterprise.

4. 10 PER CENT OF IPF FOR TCDC

The Government of India has set aside 10 per cent of its UNDP IPF for TCDC activities during the remainder of the 1977-1981 cycle. According to Prof. D. T. Lakdawala, Deputy Chairman of the Indian Planning Commission, this amounts to about \$5.8 million in 1979-1981.

Welcoming this decision, the UNDP Governing Council at its June session invited other developing countries to consider similar action. The Council also invited developed countries to increase significantly their financial support for TCDC as recommended in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC EARMARKS PORTION OF "IPF" FOR TCDC

Convinced it should make more use of the technical capacities of other developing countries, the Yemen Arab Republic has earmarked \$800,000 of its UNDP "IPF" for TCDC during 1979 - 81.

The IPF, or Indicative Planning Figure, is the amount of technical assistance UNDP allocates to a country over a five-year programming cycle. Yemen's IPF for the period 1977-81 is \$23.75 million.

The Yemeni Government believes that closer contact with experience and expertise from elsewhere in the developing world would be especially relevant to the country's development activities, and particularly to its needs as a Least-Developed Country. Work has begun to identify projects that would use the TCDC resources.

Yemen already utilizes considerable technical capacity from the developing world:

- There are 53 UN Volunteers from other developing countries working on national development projects (see page 8).
- The country also participates in UNDP-supported regional and interregional projects linking several countries, including such fields as foreign trade policy and planning; crop pest control; maritime transport; industrial development advisory services; large-scale crop production; civil aviation; Multilateral Trade Negotiations; desert locust survey and control; and Middle East and Mediterranean regional telecommunications.
- Yemen and other Arab countries co-operate in a number of "triangular" development activities, with the oil-rich Arab states helping finance the transfer to Yemen of technical know-how from more advanced Arab countries.
- The People's Republic of China co-operates in such fields as agriculture, vocational training, health, industrial development and roads.
- Algeria furnishes teachers, and fellowships for Yemeni nationals.
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is undertaking projects to improve Yemen's health care, establish a lorry and tractor refill factory, build a stadium, set up an art institute and develop music training.

UAE-OMAN EXCHANGE ON WOMEN'S HANDICRAFTS

Recommendation 24 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action calls for organizations of the UN development system to promote the exchange of development experience among developing countries. This is sometimes accomplished through short study/advisory missions carried out in neighbouring countries by experts and/or local personnel attached to UN-assisted projects.

The UNDP office in the United Arab Emirates is encouraging such visits. Recently, the Chief Technical Adviser to a UNDP/ILO-assisted Women's Handicraft Centre undertook a four-day mission to exchange experience and expertise with officials in neighbouring Oman.

The UAE project has been set up to make women economically productive and upgrade their role in the country's development, and at the same time, to preserve traditional arts and crafts. The handicraft centre is being established to enable women to develop their skills within a co-operative organizational framework.

Purposes of the UAE project expert's visit were to enable her to become better acquainted with Oman's cultural heritage and state of craft activities, to provide the Government of Oman with recommendations on further development of crafts, and to inform UN agencies of Omani needs. The trip included visits to craft workshops, factories, schools, independent craft producers, museums, sales outlets and markets.

The expert found that Oman has a rich cultural heritage in varied and original crafts, abundant raw materials, and hundreds of Omanis still active in woodworking, silver and gold smithing, bead work, pottery, weaving from wool, cotton and straw, shipbuilding, leather work, braiding from straw and palm fibres, knitting, crocheting, embroidering, spinning and dyeing. Due to cost-of-living increases and social changes over the past decades, however, a great number of craft activities are no longer practised. Other skills are in danger of being lost due to non-profitable production, lack of vocational training possibilities and the absence of economic and administrative assistance.

The expert's findings and recommendations have been provided to the Omani Government, which has a keen interest in preserving and promoting traditional handicraft skills, and encouraging handicraft production for both local and foreign markets as a means of creating new job opportunities.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE FOR AFRICA

A global strategy and a nearly \$6,000 million investment programme have been adopted for the development of transport and communications in Africa. These were the results of the first conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 9 - 12 May, 1979.

The conference considered plans for the UN Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (UNTCDA), covering the period 1978-1988. It was sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the lead UN Agency for co-ordinating UNTCDA activities.

Principles and objectives

Principles of independence, self-reliance and inter-African co-operation govern the UNTCDA strategy. Its objectives are:

- Promotion of the integration of transport and communications infrastructures, with a view to increasing intra-African trade;
- Ensuring co-ordination of various transport systems to increase their efficiency;
- Opening up land-locked countries and isolated regions;
- Harmonization of national regulations and reduction of physical and non-physical barriers, to facilitate movement of people and goods;
- Stimulating use of local human and material resources, standardization of networks and equipment, and research and dissemination of techniques adapted to the African context in building transport and communications infrastructures;
- Promotion of African industry in the fields of transport and communications equipment;
- Mobilization of technical and financial resources to promote development and modernization of African transport and communications infrastructures.

Sectoral and subsectoral objectives are to be defined taking into account the maximum social profitability to the economy as a whole, principles of the New International Economic Order, and resources necessary to carry out programmes.

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All modes of transport (road, rail, sea, inland water, air) and communications (telecommunications, radio, television, postal services) are covered. For each, attention will focus on:

- Training of administrative and technical staff;
- Establishment of infrastructure;
- Creation of national industries in transport and communications;
- Adoption of appropriate and harmonized legislation, particularly in the field of international transport, including legislation for facilitating the movement of passengers and cargo, and environmental protection;
- Establishment and/or strengthening of transport and communications development policy centres;
- Creation of a co-ordinating mechanism and information system for monitoring implementation of activities.

Continental contacts

Under colonial administrations, the development of African transport and communications was geared mainly toward commerce with Europe, rather than contacts between and among the various parts of the continent. Until recently, virtually all telephone calls between neighbouring states had to be routed through European capitals. Even today, travel between many African countries is often undertaken via flights originating or with ultimate destinations in Europe; many of the Ministers going to the May conference had to pass through Rome or Paris on their way home from Addis Ababa.

The call for inter-African co-operation in transport and communications dates back to 1963, when it was mentioned in the charter the Organization of African Unity (OAU) adopted at its first "summit meeting". The idea for the 1978-1988 Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, initiated by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting, Kinshasa, 1977, was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its thirty-second session later that year (Resolution 32/160).

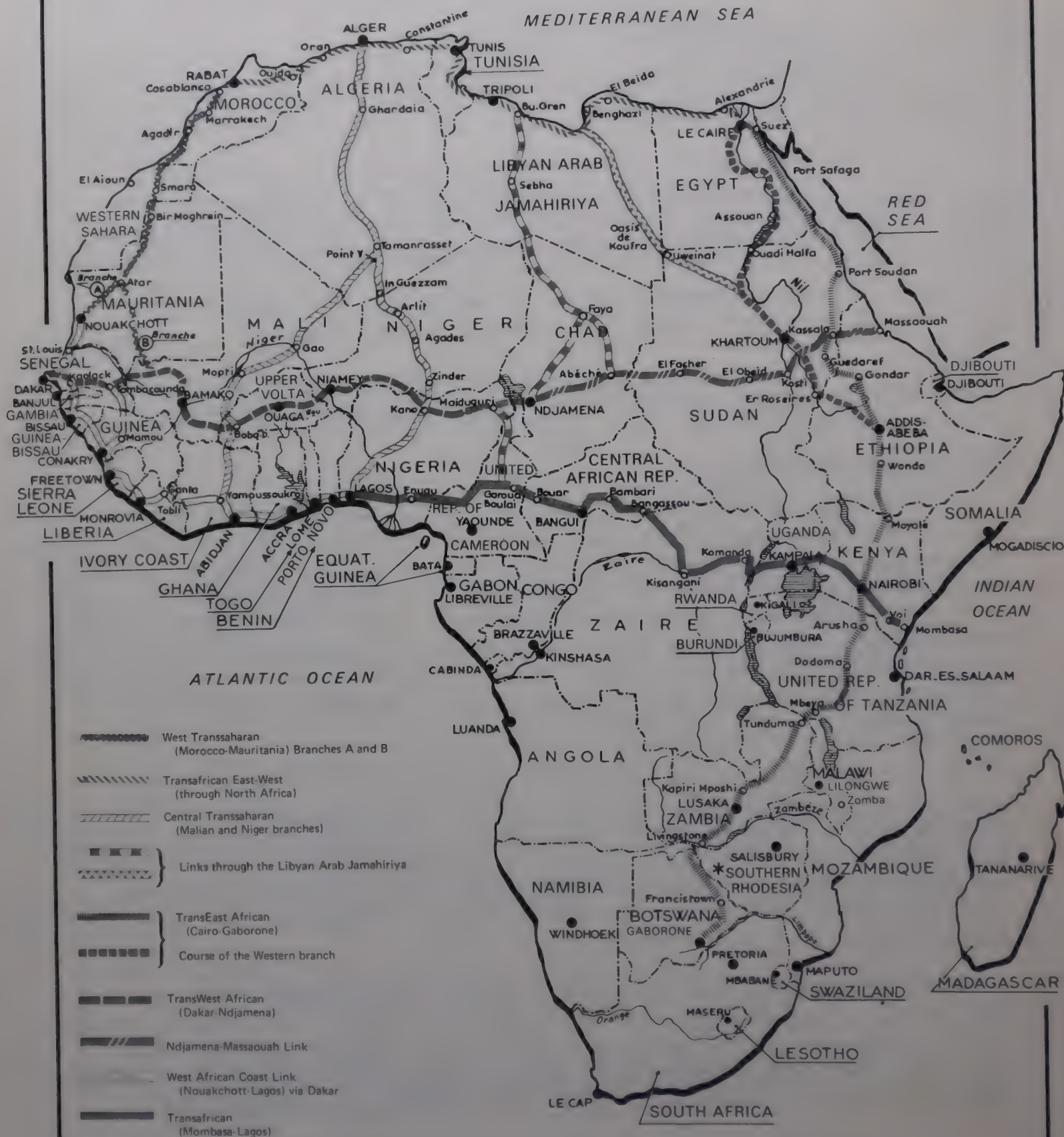
Addressing the Conference, Michel Doo Kingué, Assistant Administrator and Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa, assured the Ministers of UNDP's continued support for regional and national transport and communications projects. UNDP has committed \$72.4 million for activities in these sectors for the 1977-81 programming cycle.

UNDP support includes assistance to projects for, e.g. the Panafrican Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL); course development in the field of telecommunications (CODEVTEL); feasibility studies for inter-African highways such as the Trans-Saharan road (see map, p.22); regional surveys of civil aviation economic, manpower and training requirements; civil aviation training centres in Uganda and Niger; regional maritime transport

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AFRICA

PLANNED INTERNATIONAL ROUTES



Courtesy of Industries et Travaux d'Outremer, Paris

* Renamed Zimbabwe

academies in Ivory Coast, Ghana and Egypt; and postal training schools in Ivory Coast and Malawi. Certain inter-regional activities and multi-sectoral projects such as those to develop Africa's shared lake and river basins also have transport and/or communications components.

Mr. Doo Kingué indicated that UNDP would also be willing to assist such activities as the establishment of a multinational African airline and shipping company, studies on equipment standardization, and creation of sub-regional and regional facilities for repair and maintenance of sophisticated equipment.

The Conference recommended that the Pledging Conference for mobilization of financial resources for UNTCDA, envisaged by the General Assembly, be held during the week of 19 November 1979 in New York.

The UNDP Governing Council, at its June session in New York, authorized the Administrator to increase Africa's regional IPF by \$3.5 million to \$109.4 million, to enable the Programme to fund regional and sub-regional projects included in the first phase of the United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa. Such funding of Decade-related projects could be of the order of \$6 million provided funds are available within the new regional IPF for Africa.

PATENT CENTRE FOR 12 COUNTRIES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN YAOUNDÉ

Twelve African countries -- Benin, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta -- are setting up a Patent Documentation and Information Centre (CADIB) within the framework of the African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI).

The Centre, being established with assistance from UNDP and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), will be located at OAPI Headquarters in Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon. It will furnish governments, research institutions and industry in member states with information needed for research, industrial development, and the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge.

One constraint to technological development in Africa has been the lack of an adequate system for obtaining information on technologies which have already been discovered, perfected or adapted to the region, and for acquiring data on the status of on-going research.

CADIB will provide access to a technical information bank, including three million patent documents. It will also offer a publication service and facilities to ease technical transfers, thereby contributing to the promotion of technical and industrial progress of member countries, and to the reinforcement of scientific and technical co-operation among them.

NEW TCDC INITIATIVES FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Within and beyond their region, Latin American and Caribbean countries have recently embarked upon numerous TCDC activities. Argentina, for example, is sending missions to other Latin American countries to explore TCDC possibilities involving possible use of Argentine capacities. Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina have concluded agreements for co-operation among their industrial development institutes. Inter-regionally, efforts are under way to initiate technical co-operation and collaboration between Latin American countries and other developing countries in Africa and Asia, such as Kenya and India.

More prominent among the recently agreed-upon TCDC activities involving Latin American and Caribbean countries are:

Intra-regional programmes

-- The Argentine National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) will assist Peru to improve wine and olive production.

-- Peru's Institute of the Sea (IMARPE) will help Argentina in hydro-acoustics and fishery research.

-- The Argentine National Institute of Technology (INTI) is assisting the Ecuadorian Centre for Industrial Development (CENDES) in plastics, metal mechanics and the food industry.

-- Argentine institutes are also exploring ways to assist Central American countries in all aspects of industrial and agricultural development.

-- The Banco do Brasil is assisting Ecuador in promoting non-traditional exports as part of an UNCTAD/ITC project.

-- Mexico, which for several years has been sharing experience and skills in rural development and planning with Colombia, is to establish similar co-operation with Peru and Bolivia.

-- Brazil's Food Technology Institute (ITAL) of Campinas and the Technology Research Institute of Sao Paulo are to assist the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU) in training its staff in industrial areas.



*Fishery research by Peruvian
Sea Institute*

-- Haiti is to receive technical assistance from Honduras in the reclamation of land in mountainous regions. Two Haitian food processors are also to visit food technology research institutes in Brazil.

-- Haiti has proposed a regional project for the production of building materials and marble. Several countries, including the Dominican Republic, have expressed interest in the proposal.

Inter-regional initiatives

-- As part of a UNIDO project, the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU) is to provide Kenya with consultancy services on leather production and quality control and with help in setting up a leather quality control centre.

-- Las Gaviotas, a UNDP-assisted rural development research centre in Colombia, is to set up a TCDC department. It will provide information and technical assistance concerning production and use of low-cost agricultural and energy implements -- such as linear pumps, windmills, integrated plant for yuca/starch production, solar heaters, small-scale turbines, hydrostatic pumps, hydroelectric turbines and a submerged turbo pump for irrigation.

-- UNIDO is organizing a ministerial-level meeting of developing countries for assisting in the industrial development of Haiti. About 20 countries are expected to participate in the November meeting.

LATIN AMERICANS PLAN JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

A high-level meeting of Latin American countries will be held later this year to plan joint development of non-conventional energy sources in the region. The meeting is sponsored by OLADE (The Latin American Energy Organization) and the UNDP.

Participants will act on a recent study which concluded that non-conventional energy sources could make a major contribution to easing the energy crisis in the Latin American region by meeting 11 per cent of the region's energy needs by 1995. At present, only 0.8 per cent of the region's energy requirements are met from non-conventional sources, such as solar power, wind, plant and animal wastes, geothermal energy and alcohol.

More important, non-conventional energy sources can supply more than 40 per cent of the energy needed in rural areas where some 90 million people suffer because of inadequate energy for heating, cooking and lighting. The study was funded by the UNDP.

The study was conducted by the Bariloche Foundation, an Argentine research institute. The meeting will also consider another UNDP-funded study enumerating the region's capacity for the production of hardware needed for harnessing non-conventional energy.



EASTERN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES ORGANIZE FOR

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION/INTEGRATION

Seven Eastern Caribbean countries have decided to form an organization to promote economic and social co-operation and integration in the region.

Members of the proposed Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) would be Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

OECS would act as an umbrella for all on-going and future co-operation and economic integration activities among the Member States. It would also try to extend the areas of co-operation.

A major OECS activity would be the establishment of a pool of regional experts to provide development and advisory services to Member States. At a meeting at the World Bank in June, they agreed to set aside \$8 million for financing the pool.

Pool experts, together with international experts as and when needed, would assist Member Governments in:

- reorienting their domestic production priorities with emphasis on exports and import-substitution;
- identifying, preparing and initiating investment proposals to attract capital from both local and overseas resources; and in
- mobilizing domestic as well as foreign specialists and fiscal resources to implement, administer and monitor economic development schemes.

The pool would provide full-fledged common services in statistics, auditing, accounting, income tax and customs administration. Areas selected for priority attention by the pool experts include: project identification, development and implementation; fiscal policy and planning, management training; trade information and integration, and statistics.

The scheme was formulated by the Secretariat of the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) with UNDP assistance last year. It is hoped to form the pool within a short time.

60 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MOUNT JOINT CAMPAIGN.....

Sixty African, Asian and Arab countries have joined forces to meet the threat to their agricultural crops from the ancient plague of desert locusts (*Schistocerca Gregaria*). These countries, which extend from Central Africa to South Asia, produce nearly \$15 to \$20 billion in agricultural crops annually.

Locust swarms have been in remission for the past ten years due to international systems for early detection and timely control of multiplying locust populations. However, in the winter of 1977/78, intensive breeding among locusts resulted in swarms in India, Pakistan, the Arabian Peninsula, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan.

The latest outbreak, considered the most serious in 16 years, underlines once again the need for renewed vigilance and for effective and permanent regional co-operation in desert locust control.

Two regional organizations link locust-threatened countries in co-operative control efforts -- the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) and Organisation commune pour la lutte antiacridienne

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... AGAINST RENEWED DESERT LOCUST PLAGUE

et antiaviare (OCLALAV). These organizations have received about \$12 million in UNDP/FAO support over the years. They have established a surveillance and forecasting system, selected pesticides, developed appropriate application techniques and obtained supplies as well as spraying and communication equipment. In addition, the FAO has helped set up and co-ordinate the activities of three anti-locust regional commissions -- for Northwest Africa, South-West Asia and the Near East.

At its June session, the UNDP Governing Council approved \$2.1 million in emergency assistance to meet immediate needs for desert locust control, including training of national staff in affected countries, preparation of a detailed plan for strategic placement of staff, equipment and supplies, and advisers for principal control centres.

The programme, according to the FAO, will require \$7.5 million during 1980/81. In addition to \$2.1 million, the UNDP is providing \$345,000 from its African regional programme resources. The OPEC Special Fund has earmarked \$952,000 for the purchase of vehicles, sprayers, pesticides and radio sets as part of its \$20 million grant to UNDP. Simultaneously with the control efforts, DLCO-EA and OCLALAV are reviewing their managerial structures to improve regional control operations.

TOXICOLOGY AND MAIZE COURSES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Short training programmes, specially tailored to developing countries' needs in occupational and environmental toxicology and in maize production, are being offered in Yugoslavia.

The four-week toxicology course begins in September 1979 and includes up to 20 participants from developing countries who have degrees in chemistry, science or medicine. The course -- the third since 1975 -- provides basic theoretical knowledge, and practical training in ecological and epidemiological methods, including special problems of toxicology in developing countries. It is held at the Institute of Occupational and Radiological Health in Belgrade.

The maize production course, held at the International Training Centre of the Maize Institute in Zemun, Belgrade, lasts six months from mid-April to mid-October 1979. Twenty participants from 16 developing countries are taking part. Trainees from developing countries attend free of charge and for the current course travel expenses were paid by the Netherlands Government. The first course last year had 11 attending from eight developing countries.

THIRD WORLD COMMUNICATION NETWORK: UNDP INITIATES FEASIBILITY STUDY

"Governments and non-governmental organizations of developing countries should undertake long-term information and education programmes to strengthen their own cultural identities, to encourage greater awareness of their common development problems and opportunities, to mobilize public support for self-reliance, and to break down attitudinal barriers to the expansion of TCDC. The United Nations system should lend intensive support to such programmes, seeking special additional resources for that purpose."

*Recommendation 13,
Buenos Aires Plan of Action*

The UNDP has initiated a feasibility study of a Third World communication network which will comprise satellite or terrestrial links among the developing countries.

The study, part of UNDP's efforts to promote TCDC through the generation and exchange of development news, information and experience among the developing countries, is to be completed by the end of September.

The feasibility study is being conducted by the Inter Press Service Third World News Agency (IPS). The Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and IPS are the two main channels of South/South communication. IPS is the sixth largest news agency network in the world. IPS currently serves 37 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

IPS will study the feasibility of linking up to 60 developing countries in all regions with the existing inter-regional network via satellite, as well as of linking other developing countries to sub-regional redistribution centres terrestrially.

The study is to enumerate both the software and hardware needs of an inter-regional Third World information network, including the content and themes of information to be disseminated, technical and electronic systems required as well as the journalistic and technical staff needed to run the network.

It will also include cost estimates for setting up the communication network and projection of time required by the network to become self-supporting.

UNITED STATES AGENCIES TO PROMOTE TCDC

Development aid agencies of the United States are reviewing their programmes, policies and procedures with a view to promoting TCDC through their activities, according to John W. McDonald, Jr., Coordinator for TCDC, U.S. Department of State.

They are examining ways of increasing the use of Third World personnel, materials and consultancy firms in their assistance programmes, by revising their policies and procedures if necessary, Mr. McDonald told the UNDP Governing Council's Sessional Committee on TCDC in New York recently.

Addressing the Sessional Committee on 4 June, Mr. McDonald said that the Buenos Aires Plan of Action had urged the developed countries to undertake qualitative improvement in technology co-operation and procedures, to accelerate the process of untying aid resources and to increase voluntary contributions to the U.N. development system.

The United States, he added, had acted on several of these recommendations through the Development Co-ordination Committee (DCC), which comprises representatives of some 20 U.S. Government agencies interested and involved in development problems.

According to Mr. McDonald, over the last several months, the DCC had reviewed aid policies with a view to improving or modifying current practices so as to enhance the U.S. response to TCDC. Based on this review, the following possible initiatives are now under study:

"All agencies of the U.S. Government involved in the development process should support TCDC and help in its implementation.

"All concerned agencies should review their policies, programmes and procedures with a view to: increasing Third Country training; increasing developing country procurement; increasing employment of Third Country nationals; and increasing the use of Third Country consulting firms.

"If necessary, agencies' policies and procedures should be revised to achieve these objectives.

"U.S. agencies should explore increased co-financing of projects by the U.S. Government and developing country governments and institutions in third countries.

"U.S. agencies should explore the use of local currencies for TCDC purposes."

MORE POSTAGE STAMPS FOR TCDC

As reported in TCDC News No. 2, several developing countries have issued postage stamps to commemorate TCDC and/or the Buenos Aires Conference. Here are those put out by Pakistan, Iraq and Ethiopia.



Pakistan's stamp shows a series of inter-locking gears in various hues of orange, violet, rose and white, contained within a globe outlined in black against a bright green background. The words "UN CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES" encircle the globe in bright yellow letters. The stamp was issued on 3 September, 1978.



The stamp issued by Iraq, on 10 November, 1978 carries an orange symbol of interlocking spheres, from which spokes radiate to the developing world, highlighted on a map with bright green, red, yellow, pink, blue and black dots, against a light blue background. Yellow, grey and pink borders are used for different denominations. The words "UN CONFERENCE FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1978" appear in English and in Arabic, and the "Bridges Across the South" symbol is shown, in blue, in the upper right hand corner.

Ethiopia issued 5 TCDC stamps on 14 November 1978. All carry the words "GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES" in English and Amharic. One, in tones of green and black, shows a hand with a wrench reaching out to other tools extending from the southern half of a divided globe. The second shows various technical symbols in colour blocks of red, orange, pink, blue and white. A third, in light and dark brown colours with touches of green, white and yellow, has a map of the world with interlocking gears superimposed across its bottom half. The fourth, violet and blue, again shows a globe and a hand extending a wrench, this time to another outreached hand. The fifth, in blue and white, shows two birds holding a string from which a turtle is suspended across the top half of a map of the world. The symbolism is derived from the children's story in which two birds offer to help a turtle cross a river, but only on condition that the latter refrain from speaking. When the turtle does begin to talk en route, he drops into the water.



2. MEETINGS ABOUT TCDC

TCDC News regularly publishes information on meetings where TCDC will be discussed, and reports on results of these meetings. Readers are invited to send in relevant details.

HEALTH EXPERTS LOOK TO TCDC FOR ACHIEVING "HEALTH FOR ALL BY YEAR 2000"

TCDC could be a major tool in realizing the goal of "health for all by the year 2000", a goal set at the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata, U.S.S.R., in September 1978. TCDC must also be considered as an essential mechanism in all the current and future activities of the World Health Organization (WHO).

These are two of the many conclusions reached by more than 350 health experts from around the world who participated in wide-ranging discussions, held on 11-12 May 1979 during the World Health Assembly in Geneva, on "Technical Co-operation in the field of Health among Developing Countries".

The experts had before them a background paper, prepared by the WHO Regional Office for the Americas, which serves as that agency's focal point for TCDC. The paper listed areas for possible TCDC at national, regional and global levels. These include primary health care, appropriate technology for health, production and procurement of essential drugs, research and training in tropical diseases, expanded programme on immunization, water supply and sanitation, nutrition and health manpower development.

Constraints

The paper also analysed various constraints to TCDC in the health sector including attitudinal and language barriers, general resistance to innovative approaches, structural, operational and administrative limitations, and lack of information among developing countries about each other's needs and capabilities. It emphasized the need for "national commitment at both the political and technical levels" to TCDC in the health sector. The health sector should be represented in any central focal point for overall planning and coordination of TCDC.

Information is the key to promoting TCDC in the health sector. It is of utmost importance, the paper suggested, that a comprehensive but simple flow of information between developing countries is established. The resources of WHO's Information Systems Programme and UNDP's TCDC Information Referral System (INRES) should be mobilized to provide guidance and support to developing countries in setting up their own information systems. National health programming could be a useful entry point for identifying priority programmes, whose formulation and delivery could benefit from TCDC mechanisms.

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Conclusions

Among the recommendations and conclusions reached by the participants were:

-- Developing and developed countries should make a firm political commitment to TCDC, and establish a focal point at national level to facilitate and co-ordinate TCDC activities;

-- With assistance from the WHO and UNDP, countries should set up national information systems, with built-in mechanisms for health information exchange with other countries;

-- WHO should make available to all member countries information on health manpower, health training and research;

-- Health manpower development is a primary area for TCDC expansion;

-- Developing countries should inform WHO of their priority needs for training of health personnel, the type of assistance immediately required and potential of their national health institutes for training of personnel from other countries;

-- WHO should organize group meetings of interested countries to consider co-operative projects and joint ventures in the field of production, procurement and distribution of essential drugs, medical and laboratory equipment; and

-- WHO should enter into a dialogue on a continuing basis with the pharmaceutical industry for the supply of drugs on a non-profit basis for primary health care.

WFPHA ACTION ON HEALTH TCDC

The World Federation of Public Health Associations, at its 13th annual meeting in Geneva on 10 May, agreed to prepare a plan of action for stimulating TCDC in the field of health. The agreement followed a panel discussion on the subject. Representatives of national health associations of Brazil, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the Soviet Union, Sudan, the United States and Switzerland, participated in the discussions.

The panelists included representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The objective of the plan of action will be the use of WFPHA resources and organizational network to provide TCDC in such areas as stemming of the brain drain, exchange of information on traditional medicine and strengthening of national associations with potential for TCDC.

Thirty-one national health associations are members of the WFPHA.

UNCTAD-V PURSUES ECDC/TCDC LINKAGES IN

TRADE, MARKETING AND PRODUCTION

The Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-V) has reaffirmed the strong correlation between economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and has recommended several measures which may require or lead to supportive TCDC activities.

UNCTAD-V, held in Manila from 7 May to 3 June, took note of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action which stated that TCDC is a basic instrument for the promotion of ECDC, a key element in the developing countries' strategy of collective self-reliance.

The Conference asked the UNCTAD Secretariat to strengthen its working arrangements with UNDP to enhance joint operational activities, taking into account the strong correlation between ECDC and TCDC.

In its resolution on ECDC, the Conference invited the specialized agencies and other organizations to provide the necessary secretariat support services and to make other suitable arrangements for meetings aimed at promoting ECDC.

It also urged developed countries and international financial institutions to enable the developing countries to participate effectively in the execution of bilateral and multilateral projects through the greatest possible use of their own capabilities.

ECDC

The Conference urged the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide necessary technical support for holding three preparatory meetings of government experts of developing countries prior to a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries which is to be convened in early 1980. The expert groups will consider:

- the establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries;
- co-operation among state trading organizations of developing countries, and;
- the establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries.

It urged the prompt and effective implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, drawing attention especially to the importance of the contribution of developed countries and international organizations in realizing the Plan.

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The Conference asked the UNDP to increase the resources available for regional, inter-regional and global projects and devote an increasing and adequate share of these resources to ECDC projects.

The Conference asked the UNCTAD Secretariat to prepare and submit to the Committee on ECDC action-oriented proposals for:

- the elaboration, operation and maintenance of a trade information system regarding the foreign trade of developing countries;
- preparation and up-dating of a handbook of state trading organizations;
- consultancy services to individual state trading organizations;
- technical and other assistance for multinational marketing arrangements of developing countries;
- analysis and identification of opportunities for establishing and promoting joint marketing ventures among developing countries; and
- intensifying UNCTAD's activities, in collaboration with UNIDO, in the field of multinational production enterprises among developing countries.

QUOTE*****

Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) is not a substitute strategy for the New International Economic Order. Indeed, it is a vital element and must now be pursued concomitantly with the negotiations on all the other issues affecting the relationships between developing and developed countries. Functionally, the success of ECDC will hinge importantly on the progress and direction of the NIEO.

P.J. Patterson, Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, at UNCTAD-V, Manila.

... the key lies in the hands of the developing countries themselves, as success in evolving a new international economic order would definitely require the South to formulate and adopt a clear-cut strategy for international action. In brief, such a strategy should aim at expanding the degree of South/South co-operation, to collectively enhance development prospects, and reduce dependency on the North.

Dr. Abd-el Rahman Khane, Executive Director, UNIDO, at UNCTAD-V, Manila

*****UNQUOTE

ESCAP SEEKS INCREASED TCDC/ECDC, AND STRENGTHENED SHIPPING INDUSTRY

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), meeting in Manila from 5 to 16 March, recommended several measures to promote ECDC and TCDC. It also urged the developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to co-operate to strengthen their shipping industry.

The Commission decided to create the Asian and Pacific Development Centre by integrating four regional institutes which have become vehicles of TCDC. The institutes to be merged are: the Asian and Pacific Development Institute; the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre; the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific; and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development.

Concerning ECDC and TCDC, the Commission urged the developing countries in the ESCAP region to develop networks for collaborative research; and to co-operate in training, use of experts and consultancy services and procurement of equipment.

It also urged developed countries, international organizations and public and private institutions to provide increased external assistance to supplement the resources of developing countries for TCDC and ECDC activities.

It invited Member States and the United Nations organizations to collaborate in the development and operation of a regional information system which would serve as the regional arm of UNDP's information referral system (INRES) for TCDC. With links to similar systems in other regions, an effective interregional network would result.

The United Nations development system was also asked to assist developing countries in Asia and the Pacific in increasing co-operation among themselves, and to mobilize additional financial and other resources for ECDC and TCDC, particularly to enable least developed, land-locked and developing island countries to participate in ECDC/TCDC activities.

On shipping, the Commission urged developing countries in the region to co-operate regionally and sub-regionally towards the goals of securing adequate and economic shipping, port and cargo-handling services to meet the needs of their growing trade and economy; enabling their national shipping lines to carry a reasonable share of liner cargo; and developing their respective merchant marines.

ESCAP developing countries should join in setting up and strengthening regional bodies of shippers, shipowners and port organizations with a view to achieving collective self-reliance in shipping.

LATIN AMERICAN SCIENTISTS CALL FOR REGIONAL POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH IN BASIC SCIENCES

Fifteen top Latin American scientists, including experts in mathematics, biology, physics and chemistry, have called for the establishment of a regional programme for post-graduate research in basic sciences.

Meeting in Mexico City in March 1979, the scientists recommended setting up a permanent institute as a focal point for such regional activities. They asked the UNDP and other international agencies to support these plans.

The more scientifically-advanced countries in the region should share their facilities and personnel with others, the scientists urged. Their co-professionals in the region should join hands in lobbying for increased government funds for basic research.

Because of inadequate financial resources, the meeting concluded, many Latin American scientists worked well below their capabilities, and many others sought employment elsewhere.

The participants in the Mexico City meeting also recommended publication of a catalogue listing all the scientists and scientific institutions in the region.

The meeting provided at least one concrete example of the kind of regional co-operation the participants were calling for. A Bolivian professor at the meeting mentioned the problems his institution was facing in devising a curriculum for basic science teachers; in response, Dr. Sergio da Silva Porto of the University of Campinas offered his institution's facilities to train basic science teachers from Bolivia.

QUOTE*****

Collective self-reliance is simply a natural extension of the concept of national self-reliance as an expression of solidarity and co-operation among developing countries Collective self-reliance is, as it were, a type of self-help among developing countries in their national and collective development Collective self-reliance ... would enhance the overall capability of developing countries to produce more, thereby facilitating their co-operation and dialogue with the industrialized countries.

*Dr. W.K. Chagula, Tanzania's Ambassador to
the United Nations Office, Geneva, at
UNCTAD-V, Manila*

*****UNQUOTE

3. P U B L I C A T I O N S

TCDC News urges readers to send us details, preferably with a sample copy, of any important complete publication on TCDC, or CDC in general, or containing a section on TCDC, whether books or periodicals or technical papers. Please, however, also advise us as to availability of any publication, and in which languages, from where.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Recommendation 3 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action states that

"Each developing country should, as appropriate, organize flexible mechanisms or strengthen them where they already exist in order to promote TCDC, to facilitate the co-ordination of TCDC activities at the national level and their incorporation into the national development programmes. Such mechanisms may involve the participation of public and private sector representatives to enable close interaction with government bodies and other sectoral organizations."

Since the Buenos Aires Conference in September 1978, many developing countries have set up focal points for TCDC activities, according to a survey by UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC. The strength and functions of these focal points vary widely from country to country. Several developing countries, while appreciating the advantages of TCDC, were taking a passive role in the TCDC process due to budgetary constraints.

The survey, whose results will not be complete for another few months, has already identified an information gap on TCDC focal points in developing countries. To fill this gap, the Special Unit has produced a Directory of national focal points for TCDC. The Directory, which is expected to be ready for distribution by the end of July, includes details of TCDC contact points in all but a dozen countries.

The next edition of the Directory, it is hoped, will include TCDC contact point information from all countries as well as from all the organizations of the United Nations development system.

FREE RADIO TAPES FOR FARM BROADCASTERS

Farm broadcasters throughout the developing world may obtain a series of radio taped items dealing with such topics as insect control, simple technologies for crop storage or irrigation, or alternate cooking fuels -- at no cost whatsoever. More than 200 farm broadcasters in over 50 developing countries are already using the material.

The tapes were prepared with the co-operation and assistance of many farm broadcasters, scientists and government officials in developing countries by Mr. George Atkins, Senior Agricultural Commentator of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, with sponsorship by Massey-Ferguson Limited of Canada.

Packages of reel-to-reel tapes or cassettes, containing nine separate recorded items, each from three to six minutes in length, go out to subscribers periodically. Cue sheets and complete transcripts are included.

At present the material is available in English only. Local broadcasters may choose those items applicable to their audiences, using them directly if English is the language of their broadcast, but more often, re-working the material for broadcast in local languages, and adapted to individual cultural modes. Transcripts are available to those who would like to distribute the information to farmers in other ways as well, for example, as articles in local farm journals.

Each taped item presents an idea which has already proved its usefulness at the grass-roots level in one or another developing country. Subjects within a package vary widely. Tape Number 1, for example, contains suggestions on how to keep weevils out of stored grain, simply by mixing wood ashes with the grain and then winnowing out the ash before using. Another, directed to small dairy farmers in monsoon zones who keep one or two milking cows, describes how to build and fill a simple pit silo to provide good feed for the last eight weeks of the dry season, when milk production would normally drop to zero. A third deals with the difficult problem of marketing products experienced by so many developing-country farmers.

Mr. Atkins is eager to tape more ideas for improving food production and rural living conditions, and hopes, eventually, to expand into other areas such as nutrition, health, family planning, etc. Those interested in obtaining the tapes -- or suggesting additional practical ideas -- may contact:

Mr. George S. Atkins, P. Ag.
Special Climate/Food Consultant
Massey-Ferguson Limited
200 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5H 3E4

TRAINING DIRECTORY FOR ASIA/PACIFIC

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has published the 1979 edition of its directory of "Training Courses Available in Developing ESCAP Countries." The directory describes more than 250 training institutions of 21 developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Included is information on courses offered, duration, frequency, contents, medium of instruction, entry qualifications, etc. The 402-page directory also has an alphabetical index of all courses available in each field of training throughout the region.

The directory is one of a series of ESCAP handbooks aimed at promoting and facilitating TCDC. Issued earlier are directories on consultancy services and experts available in the region. Other publications under preparation include directories of inter-country institutional arrangements for ECDC and TCDC and of national standards institutes, as well as four sectoral lists of Asian and Pacific experts in the fields of solar energy, leather, machine tools and the industrial utilization of agro-wastes.

The TCDC publications are being prepared with financial assistance from the Netherlands and collaboration of ESCAP Member States.

YUGOSLAV DIRECTORY OF SERVICES

A "Directory of Yugoslav Consulting and Engineering Services" has been published by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The first of its kind to be published in Yugoslavia, the Directory represents an effort to acquaint other developing countries with consulting and engineering capacities and services of Yugoslav organizations. It lists 359 independent consulting and engineering companies, research institutes, departments of universities and other organizations.

In compiling the Directory, editors used the UNDP "Directory of Services for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" as a model. It contains both an alphabetical listing of organizations prepared to offer their services, with a description of services offered, and a sectoral index that links areas and economic sectors to organizations in the alphabetical listing.

The main economic sectors covered are Economic and Spatial Development; Management of Water Resources; Energy; Urban Development, Community Development and Human Environment; Building and Civil Engineering; Industry; Geology and Mining; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Transportation; Computers, Information and Telecommunication Systems; Trade; and Hostelry Business and Tourism.

4. CO - OPERATION IN BRIEF

Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia have set up a joint commission to identify areas of economic and technical collaboration and to promote bilateral economic co-operation between the two countries.

Abu Dhabi and Sri Lanka are joining hands in a fishery development project on the island's northwest coast. The five-year project provides for harbour improvement, supply of boats and gear, training and housing for participating fishermen. Under a protocol signed between the two countries recently, Abu Dhabi will contribute about \$5 million and Sri Lanka \$2.5 million to the joint venture.

The five-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has agreed to set up the first two ASEAN industrial complementation projects in Indonesia and Malaysia. The Indonesian project, to be located at Aceh in North Sumatra will cost about \$320 million and will produce about 500,000 tons of urea annually. The \$230 million project in Malaysia is for setting up a urea-ammonia plant by 1984. The plant will have a production capacity of 360,000 tons of ammonia and 540,000 tons of urea annually.

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to set up a \$100 million joint venture for financing development projects in Pakistan.

The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) has established a fund to enable representatives of co-operative associations in developing countries to visit similar co-operative institutions in other developing countries. The Fund, set up to honour Dr. Mauritz Bonow who was president of the London-based ICA from 1960 to 1975, will be operational from 1978 to 1990. Dr. Bonow, of Sweden, paid special attention to the needs of developing countries during his presidency of ICA.

Grants, to be awarded by the ICA Co-operative Development Committee, will be made to members or employees of cooperatives for a study tour of two to four weeks. For further details, please contact ICA, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 9PA, England.

QUOTE*****

Collective self-reliance on the part of developing countries is gaining increasing recognition as an important cornerstone of the New International Economic Order The similarity of our resources as well as our problems, our aspirations and purpose, will create a strong base for co-operation in technical, cultural and trade relations.

*Abdul Qudous Ghorbandi, Afghanistan's
Minister of Commerce, at UNCTAD-V, Manila*

*****UNQUOTE

TO RECEIVE TCDC NEWS

To receive TCDC News yourself, or to provide address information for others you believe would be interested, please:

- (1) complete one or more of the coupons on this page and the next;
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TCDC News

October — December 1979

Bridges Across the South



The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment and argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach", and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.

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1. TCDC IN ACTION

UNDP AND UNCTAD LAUNCH JOINT ECDC/TCDC PROGRAMME

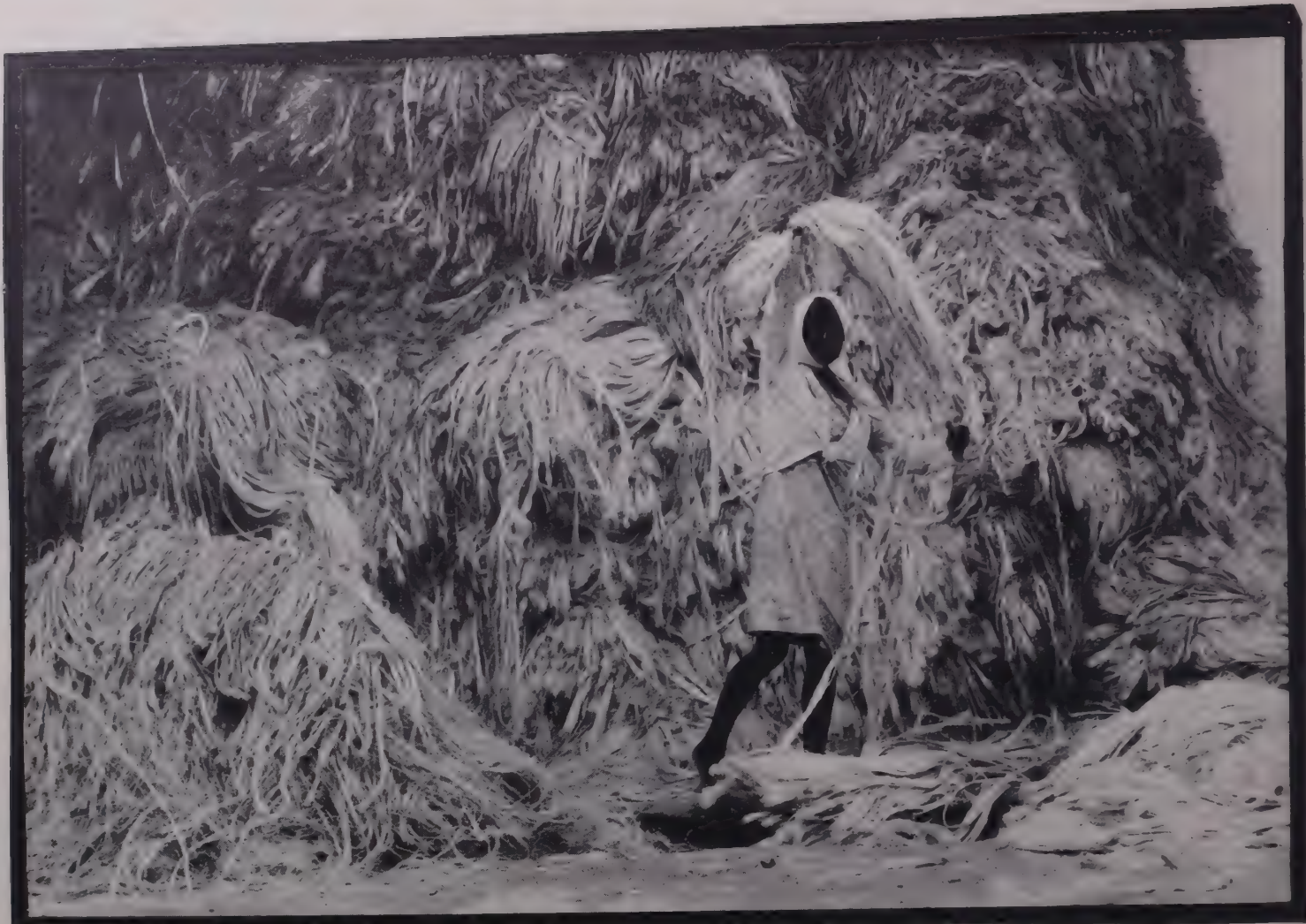
UNDP and UNCTAD are in the process of launching a programme for technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. The programme will cost \$3.5 million through 1982.

The main focus of the programme is in the area of trade and development, and related issues including monetary and financial aspects.

Within the framework of the programme, eight major sectors of activity are envisaged:

1. Expansion and promotion of intra-regional and interregional trade among developing countries to introduce wider schemes of trade preference among those countries and help reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers.
2. Promotion of multilateral payments arrangements at the subregional and regional levels and financing facilities for trade expansion.
3. Setting up of multinational production enterprises.
4. Supporting existing regional and subregional economic integration efforts and the creation of new schemes for the expansion of mutual trade and complementary productive capacity.
5. Elaboration of a strategy for joint technological planning; for intra-regional and interregional links among national and regional centres for the transfer and development of technology; and for co-operative development of technology policy in individual sectors crucially important to the developing countries, e.g. pharmaceuticals.
6. Assisting developing countries to prepare for negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC); improving their bargaining position in such negotiations; and promoting joint activities by commodity producers in the processing, marketing and distribution of commodities.

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7. Pooling of production capacities in the maritime industry and the adoption of transport policies based on intra- and interregional co-operation, as well as co-operation in shipping and fleet development and the improvement of port operations and facilities.
8. The development of regional insurance markets and the establishment of regional insurance and reinsurance corporations.

A central feature of the UNDP/UNCTAD programme is its aim to create and to strengthen at the country level the capacity of Governments to participate in and to benefit from ECDC. It also seeks to:

- provide further impetus to operational activities throughout the UN system for the promotion of ECDC and TCDC.
- give concrete expression to forms and mechanisms of TCDC.
- establish the framework and basis for consideration by UNDP and UNCTAD of specific projects forming part of the overall programme.
- strengthen the relationship between UNCTAD and UNDP in view of their respective responsibilities within the UN system for the promotion of ECDC on the one hand and TCDC on the other.

AFRICA'S SUGAR CANE RIPE FOR TCDC

The sugar industry has been identified by UNDP as a sector for horizontal co-operation in Africa.

A new multinational TCDC project will help African sugar producers improve their production and processing, and develop capacities for utilizing sugar cane by-products in agriculture and industry. It will also promote TCDC in this field among African countries, and between them and other regions.

In line with Resolution No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, calling for the strengthening of national research and training centres of multi-national scope, the project will be based at the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (M.S.I.R.I.), which will act as implementing agency. This facility, which will be expanded to cope with increasing demands for training and specialized consultancies, is a well-established bilingual institution of world-wide reputation, and has been providing training and advisory services to a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America for several years. It has been responsible for sugar research and extension in Mauritius since 1953, and recently has devoted increasing attention to the use of land for growing sugar-cane in combination with other crops, and the utilization of sugar-cane by-products.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian ocean with a land area of less than 200,000 hectares, is the largest per capita sugar producer in the world. Its tradition of research and training in the industry dates back to the middle of the 19th Century.

Growing sweet tooth

Africa's sugar production, consumption and trade has been growing over the past 15 years. Between 1964 and 1974, production on the continent increased at an annual rate of 4.8 per cent, while consumption increased by 4.6 per cent a year, exports by 2.8 per cent, and imports by 1.8 per cent.* The African share in world sugar production increased from 5.8 per cent in 1964 to an estimated 6.4 per cent in 1978/79. According to preliminary FAO figures, 5.88 million tons of sugar will be produced on the continent during the 1978/79 growing season.

Thirty-three African countries now produce sugar-cane, but volume of production varies greatly. Eight countries, representing 25 per cent of the continent's population, account for about 80 per cent of the sugar Africa produces, with four long-established producers responsible for some 63 per cent of the total.

/...

*Statistics drawn from documents produced for the Joint UNEP/UNIDO Seminar on the Implication of Technology Choice in the African Sugar Industry (Nairobi, 18-22 April, 1977).

By 1985, it has been estimated, Africa will have expanded its annual sugar production by anywhere from 2.2 million tons (which would meet domestic demand) to 5.4 million tons (which would provide a surplus for export). Investments required for the expansion have been estimated to be on the order of \$2.4 billion for the lower projection, and \$5.4 billion for the higher figure. This would mean the creation of 150,000 and 370,000 new jobs, respectively.

Training needs

At present, the sugar industry in Africa suffers from a lack of personnel trained in the various aspects of production and processing technology. As a result, low yields of cane and inefficient milling adversely affect ability to satisfy domestic demand at reasonable prices. These problems also make it difficult to ensure sufficient returns on often heavy investments, and to increase the African share of a highly competitive export market, where prices are depressed, and unfavourable market prospects have prevailed since 1976.

The UNDP-supported TCDC project will help to give African countries access to technologies required for maximum efficiency in all aspects of sugar production and processing, and provide training in their use. It will also promote the utilization of sugar-cane by-products and the secondary use of cane-producing land for growing food crops. Other goals are to help participating countries build up indigenous research and training capacity, and to strengthen TCDC among them.

All African countries are being invited to participate in the project. Twelve have been initially identified for participation, based on the relative importance of their sugar industries, potential for expansion, estimated need for TCDC, past contacts with M.S.I.R.I., geographical location, ecological conditions and language. They are: Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire, and Zambia.

The new project is part of a broader effort by UNDP to develop a group of complementary facilities for TCDC in the sugar field, which will make use of research, training and expertise on an interregional basis. The African project will thus develop contacts and exchange information with relevant institutions and projects in other parts of the developing world.

The African project will also utilize experience accumulated in developed countries. For example, UNDP has supported research in Cuba on bagasse as a raw material for newsprint, and helped introduce "open pan" technology -- developed in Barbados -- in Seychelles, for the production of sugar, cattle fodder and construction materials for low-cost housing.

ASEAN COUNTRIES TO POOL AGRICULTURAL

RESOURCES IN FOUR AREAS

Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed to pool their resources in four areas as a result of decisions on regional co-operation taken by the Agriculture Ministers of the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore at a meeting in Manila last August. The four areas are:

- Agricultural research, technology, training and extension services. Each member-country has named a national research agency and an agricultural school to form part of a regional pool.
- Regional quarantine system for plants and animal protection. This system will gradually replace national quarantine arrangements in the ASEAN region. The United States and New Zealand have agreed to provide advisory experts and equipment needed for the regional quarantine system.
- Pesticides and fertilizers. The ASEAN countries have decided that, if the supplies available within the region were not adequate, they would make additional purchases jointly.
- Rice emergency reserve. The meeting decided to establish a reserve of 50,000 tons. Thailand will provide 15,000 tons of rice, Indonesia and the Philippines 12,000 tons each, Malaysia 6,000 tons and Singapore 5,000 tons for the reserve. From these stocks, supplies could be rushed to any needy member-state. A five-member board, comprising a nominee from each ASEAN country, will administer the reserve which will be replenished as and when necessary according to an agreed-upon formula.

QUOTE*****

There is, of course, nothing revolutionary about the self-help philosophy of TCDC. The developing countries have always followed its underlying precept -- that they themselves must draw up the blueprints and furnish the bulk of the human and material resources required to build healthier economies and improve the well-being of their people.

But TCDC does represent a crucial and innovative departure because -- for the first time -- technical co-operation among developing countries is being systematically structured and organized as a distinctive major component of the international development effort. Moreover, again for the first time, specific steps are being taken to remove obstacles which in the past have hindered such co-operation.

Mr. Kenneth K.S. Dadzie,
U.N. Director-General for Deve-
lopment and Economic Co-operation

*****UNQUOTE

FISH MARKETING SERVICE FOSTERS

EXCHANGES BETWEEN REGIONS



Fishermen on Dominica before Hurricane David struck on 29 August 1979.

For the first time an exporter from Panama was able to sell shark fins to Hong Kong.

A new company in El Salvador received advice on the production of frozen snapper and was able to market it in Nigeria.

Several fish importers in Caribbean countries were advised from which companies in Latin America they could receive offers for salted, dried, canned and frozen fish products.

These are just a few examples of the exchange of market information and technical knowledge about the sale of fish that a new international fish marketing service is promoting.

Known by its Spanish acronym, INFOPESCA, this service provided during the first six months of 1979 information that enabled exporters to sell about \$15 million worth of fish and fish products a month.

INFOPESCA began through an initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1975 to assist the Latin American and Caribbean fishing industry expand production by finding new markets. The countries participating in INFOPESCA are Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay.

Fish exports from those countries totalled 1.2 million metric tons in 1977 and were worth \$1.3 billion. INFOPESCA figures that the region can export many million metric tons more of fish and fish products.

22 country contacts

By providing a new service, INFOPESCA makes the fish trade an easier process for all involved. Government contact points and private industries in the 22 participating countries inform INFOPESCA what fish exports are available in their countries. The marketing service then passes this information to those importers whom INFOPESCA knows need certain fish products. Urgent sale or purchase requests are moved daily by cable or telex.



The INFOPESCA manual data bank (Kardex system) is the brain of the organization containing names of over 1,500 importers seeking the region's fish exports and the names of the firms that process and export those fish products. When a request comes into their offices, the INFOPESCA staff match up the relevant importers and exporters and notify them about the potential sale.

INFOPESCA publishes an international price sheet and market trends in the fishing industry twice a month, as well as a monthly newsletter giving more general information about the service, the industry and co-operative arrangements.

INFOPESCA has also enabled Latin American exporters to find new markets in other regions of the developing world. Because of the project Malaysia has begun to import canned sardines from South America, and the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka and Egypt are looking to import the region's fish products.

Wider co-operation

Since INFOPESCA is by nature a co-operative venture, the project is working with other groups and movements in the region that are encouraging economic integration and development.

INFOPESCA is co-operating with the Action Committee for Marine and Fresh Water Products of the Latin America Economic System (SELA) in studies on shrimp processing, small-scale fishing and fish marketing.

Contacts have been established with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) which will obtain information on the type of fish products that are being imported by each country and what amounts are needed at what prices. This information will be sent to INFOPESCA which in turn will inform the CDB on what fish products are available.

With the Latin American Export Bank (BLANDEX), INFOPESCA is exchanging information concerning studies on the marketing of fish products. Information is also being exchanged with export information centres of the Organization of American States (OAS).

SUDANO-SAHELIAN COUNTRIES TO CO-OPERATE

IN GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION

Actions to increase production and develop world markets for gum arabic were considered by seven producing countries at an international symposium in Dakar, Senegal, from 11 - 14 June, 1979.

Organized by the International Trade Centre (ITC), (UNCTAD/GATT), and the Senegalese Centre for Foreign Trade, the symposium was attended by representatives of producing countries -- Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sudan and Upper Volta -- and by delegates from international organizations, donors to the Sudano-Sahelian region and specialists in the field. As a basis for discussion, they had a study on prospects for gum arabic prepared by the ITC, with financing from Sweden and the Netherlands.

Gum arabic is a sticky substance obtained from the bark of the Acacia tree, a flowering species native to the Sudano-Sahelian region. Ancient merchants crossing the Sahara prized it highly and included it with their cargoes of salt, gold and cereals.

A natural product and water soluble, gum arabic can be used as a stabilizer in processing foods and making wine, beer and other beverages. It is also used in cosmetic, pharmaceutical, chemical and textile industries, in lithography, and as an adhesive.

Declining production and consumption

Due to the severe 1969-73 drought, total production of the countries represented at the conference -- around 70,000 tons a year in 1970 -- had declined to less than 45,000 tons annually by 1978. Worldwide consumption showed a similar decline, and has remained stagnant at about 38,000 tons a year.

The symposium looked at the importance of gum arabic for the Sudano-Sahelian region from several perspectives:

- environmental -- the need to feature the Acacia tree in high-priority reforestation programmes, since it improves soil fertility, halts desertification, provides fire-wood, and figures prominently in combined forestry/grazing or crop-growing schemes;
- commercial -- the need to develop new markets, promote the commercial use of gum arabic as a natural and non-toxic product, and adopt measures to make it more competitive with synthetic rivals;

/...

- production -- requirements for increased research and training;
- sociological -- the necessity of involving local people in tree-planting and increased production programmes, and ensuring that they benefit from results.

Participants stressed the need for close co-operation, co-ordination of activities and sharing of information and experiences among producing countries in all aspects of gum arabic development. They urged support for their efforts from international organizations, donors and specialized organizations. The Sahel Institute was mentioned as one regional organization which could play a role in co-ordinating an exchange of information on the subject.

PAKISTAN AND EGYPT SHARE MAIZE AND COTTON EXPERIENCE

Pakistan is applying Egyptian techniques for cultivating maize and cotton in an effort to improve average yield levels. An Egyptian agronomist has spent two months in Pakistan demonstrating Egyptian methods of growing the crops to Pakistani scientists. A group of eight Pakistani farmers will also visit Egypt on a study tour.

These exchanges are part of the UNDP/FAO-supported regional project on the Improvement and Production of Field Food Crops in the Near East and North Africa.

The Field Food Crops project joins 22 countries -- from Algeria to Pakistan -- in efforts to increase food production. In recent years the region has had to import more than half its food requirements at annual costs which have risen as high as \$2,000 million. Grains have comprised two-thirds of the imports.

Included in the project's activities are the training of scientists; provision of improved seeds for testing, multiplication and early release to farmers; aid in the formulation and implementation of national research programmes; and mobilization of additional support for food research and development. Donors include the Governments of Bahrain, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia (through the FAO/Near East Co-operative Programme), as well as Australia, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the Rockefeller Foundation.

SAHEL INSTITUTE'S "RESADOC" LAUNCHES INFORMATION BULLETIN

The Sahelian Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation Network (RESADOC) has begun issuing a bi-monthly information bulletin, the first edition of which appeared in May/June, 1979.

RESADOC is the information service of the Sahel Institute, established in 1976 by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with the assistance of UNDP. The purpose of the Institute is to assist CILSS Members (Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta) in undertaking surveys and doing specific research on Sahelian problems in order to bring about food self-sufficiency in the region; to contribute to water management, overall rehabilitation and improved knowledge of the environment; and to develop a cadre of rural development researchers and technicians.

Its main functions are to collect, analyse and distribute data and information on the Sahel; to develop, transfer and adapt appropriate technology; to develop, harmonise and co-ordinate research and training, and disseminate scientific and technical research results; to promote the reinforcement of national research and training centres and the creation of new centres; to publish scientific and technical bulletins; and to organise conferences, seminars and meetings of development research specialists.

Lack of a means through which Sahelian countries and donors to the region might be kept up to date on the status of research being done in all of the eight Sahelian countries has been a constraint to the region's overall development.

Established with the assistance of donors including Canada, France and the United States, RESADOC strives to meet the scientific and technical information needs of decision-makers, planners, researchers, engineers, technicians, extension officers, trainers, students and others interested in Sahelian development. Its main tasks are to harmonize methods of collecting and processing documents among CILSS Members; to organize and disseminate information to Sahelian countries, as well as to donors; to assist CILSS Members in organizing their documentation structures; to create national co-ordination agencies, and to train personnel.

The bi-monthly information bulletin, which will report progress in these activities, is available free of charge from the Co-ordinator, RESADOC, Sahel Institute, P. O. Box 1530, Bamako, Mali.

MALAYSIA AND PHILIPPINES TO USE INDONESIA

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

Malaysia and the Philippines have leased channels on Indonesia's domestic satellites, known as PALAPA, to improve their national television and telephone operations.

The Philippines has leased one and one-half channels. One channel will be for television while the half channel will comprise 330 simultaneous voice circuits for telephones. Eleven earth stations are to be constructed throughout the country for receiving satellite transmissions.

Under an agreement signed on 29 August, Malaysia will lease 400 telephone circuits or 24 telex channels or one television channel. Malaysia and Indonesia have also agreed to construct and maintain a 320-kilometer undersea communication link between Penang State in Malaysia and Medan in Sumatra, Indonesia.

Agreements on leasing PALAPA channels followed Indonesia's offer for all ASEAN countries to use its domestic satellites for improving communications within the region. ASEAN countries plan to launch joint communication satellites after 1987 when the Indonesian satellites are expected to become inoperational.





Textile factory in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

ISLAMIC CHAMBER PROMOTES CO-OPERATION AMONG MOSLEM COUNTRIES

The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, a newly-created specialised body of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), has established headquarters in Pakistan (National Bank Building, Kehkashan, P.O. Box 3831, Clifton Road, Karachi 6).

OIC was formed in 1972 by 42 Moslem countries, stretching from Mauritania to Indonesia, with the purpose of preserving Islamic values and achieving solidarity, fruitful co-operation and socio-economic progress within the Moslem World.

The ultimate goal of the Islamic Chamber is to create an "Islamic Economic Community ". Its objectives include co-ordination of economic policies, increasing volume of exchanges and ensuring economic development of member countries.

Three major studies are currently being carried out, with responsibility for each assumed by one member country: a study on Insurance and Re-insurance undertaken by Bangladesh; one on Shipping by Pakistan; and one on Development Banking by the United Arab Emirates. Exhibitions, Seminars, Statistical Compilations and other economic publications are also being planned.

Membership in the Islamic Chamber is open to all National Chambers or Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, or similar institutions, in OIC member countries.

TRACTORS FOR AFRICA'S SMALL FARMERS

Two tractors designed and manufactured in developing countries have been found suitable for use by African small farmers ready to mechanize their operations. Adapted to the African context, easy to operate and maintain, and low on fuel consumption, the tractors cost from one quarter to one half as much as an average medium-size Western tractor, which sells for around \$10,000.



The Tinkabi, which takes its name from the Siswati word for "work-ox", is the result of intensive research and development carried out in South East Africa since 1968, first at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and later under the aegis of Swaziland's National Industrial Development Corporation.

It combines ease of operation and versatility with its relatively low \$2,500 price tag. Powered by an air-cooled, hand-started twin cylinder diesel engine of 16 hp., it has a simplified transmission which eliminates the need for a clutch, gearbox and footpedals. A single lever controls the direction of drive, speed and braking. It is capable of ploughing one hectare (two and one half acres) in nine hours and, under normal farm use, consumes less than 1.5 litres of fuel per hour.

A wide range of attachments are available, including a trailer, plough, planter, cultivator, sprayer, circular saw, water pump, and overhead sprinkler system for up to four hectares. At present, facilities exist in Swaziland for the manufacture of 3,000 units a year.

The Eicher, manufactured in Haryana, India, has been found suitable for use on Kenya's small farms through extensive testing undertaken by the UNDP/FAO-supported Agricultural Implements Testing Station at Nakuru, Kenya. With a few modifications, which the Indian manufacturers have agreed to make, e.g. a heavier harrow attachment with a higher clearance, this tractor has been found very adaptable to Kenya's various soil and farming conditions -- not unlike those prevalent in parts of India. It is easy to maintain having no electrics, a one-cylinder engine which can be easily cranked, and a detachable hydraulic pump. The Eicher costs around \$5,300.

Some 25 pieces of farm equipment have been tested by the Nakuru station over the past year and a half, including other small-scale tractors, hand-tools and ox-drawn equipment. The goal is to increase the productivity of Kenya's small farmers, who, like the overwhelming majority of the continent's farmers, now have access only to a few traditional agricultural tools or simple ox-drawn ploughs.

For further information on the Tinkabi tractor contact:

Swaziland Tractor Company
NIDCS Tractor Project
P.O. Box 450
Manzini, Swaziland.



AFRICAN WOMEN SHARE SKILLS IN TEXTILES

Women from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia -- all of them trainers of other women in tie-dye, batik, fabric printing and textile business management -- recently had a chance to improve their skills through first-hand observations and an exchange of ideas with more experienced experts in these activities in Kenya, Ghana and Sierra Leone.

The study tour gave participants an opportunity to examine social, economic, cultural and organizational aspects of textile activities in the three countries, to study variations in design, production and marketing, and to learn advanced techniques of textile printing and dyeing. It also enabled the women to identify special problems of textile activities and their possible solution, and to adapt and apply knowledge gained for the benefit of their own enterprises.

Sponsor for the tour was the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in co-operation with the relevant departments or ministries of the countries visited. It took place during October/November 1979.

ATRCW has been organizing short-term training programmes, workshops and study tours in main fields of need for women, at the request of ECA member states, since 1975. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade For Women (1976-1985) supports such activities.

1. MEETINGS ABOUT TCDC

TCDC News regularly publishes information on meetings where TCDC will be discussed, and reports on results of these meetings. Readers are invited to send in relevant details.

STRONG CALL FOR TCDC IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), which concluded its proceedings on 20 July, issued a strong call for TCDC in rural development activities.

"Scope also exists for greater co-operation in the exchange of knowledge and experience in agricultural technology, institutional reforms and rural development planning", the Conference concluded.

To explore and exploit such opportunities the Conference urged Governments to:

- establish co-operation among producers, including small farmers and tenants and landless labourers and their organizations, in regard to research on production, processing, and end uses of agricultural products.

- promote among national institutions the exchange of experience and expertise gained in implementing programmes of agrarian reform and rural development, including the establishment and strengthening of regional institutions for research and training.

- promote through national research institutions an interchange of technology for agriculture, rural industry, energy, construction of housing and other elements of infrastructure as well as other subjects related to rural development.

- establish a more effective capacity for exchanging technologies among developing countries where similarities of natural conditions and social systems may offer techniques and solutions that are more appropriate than any that can be imported from the developed countries.

- promote inter-country rural projects such as irrigation and watershed management and co-operate in^{1/} designing, implementing and seeking financial support for such projects.

1/

Source: The Programme of Action of WCAARD, section IX: "Economic and Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries".

VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FOR DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS ROLE OF TCDC FOR SUCH EFFORTS

On 31 August 1979, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) concluded its deliberations and adopted a programme of action with far-reaching implications for the developing countries.

TCDC was targeted as a key element in the programme of action's strategy for scientific and technological development in the third world.

"Developing countries cover a wide spectrum of development needs and scientific and technological infrastructure and capacities. They can learn much from each other's experience in applying science and technology to development", the "Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development" concluded.

To enhance their science and technology co-operation developing countries were urged to:

"Promote mutual consultation and systematic exchange of information concerning their experience in science policy and planning, building scientific and technological infrastructure, and the acquisition, development and application of scientific and technological knowledge;

Strengthen the existing and establish, develop and promote new consulting firms and services relevant to the area of science and technology;

Make arrangements to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of science and technology knowledge and experience originating in the developing countries so that the comparative advantages and specializations of various countries or sectors can be fully utilized;

Arrange for the training and exchange of science and technology personnel;

Whenever possible, establish associations of research councils and joint research and development centres in areas of common interest, and provide for the exchange of recently developed science and technology knowledge;

Promote science and technology projects among developing countries with similarities in natural and social factor endowments;

Compile inventories of their science and technology resources and capacities for collective self-reliance in science and technology for development, and encourage their exchange".^{1/}

1/ Source: "Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development" paragraph 77 from "Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development Document A/CONF.81/16.

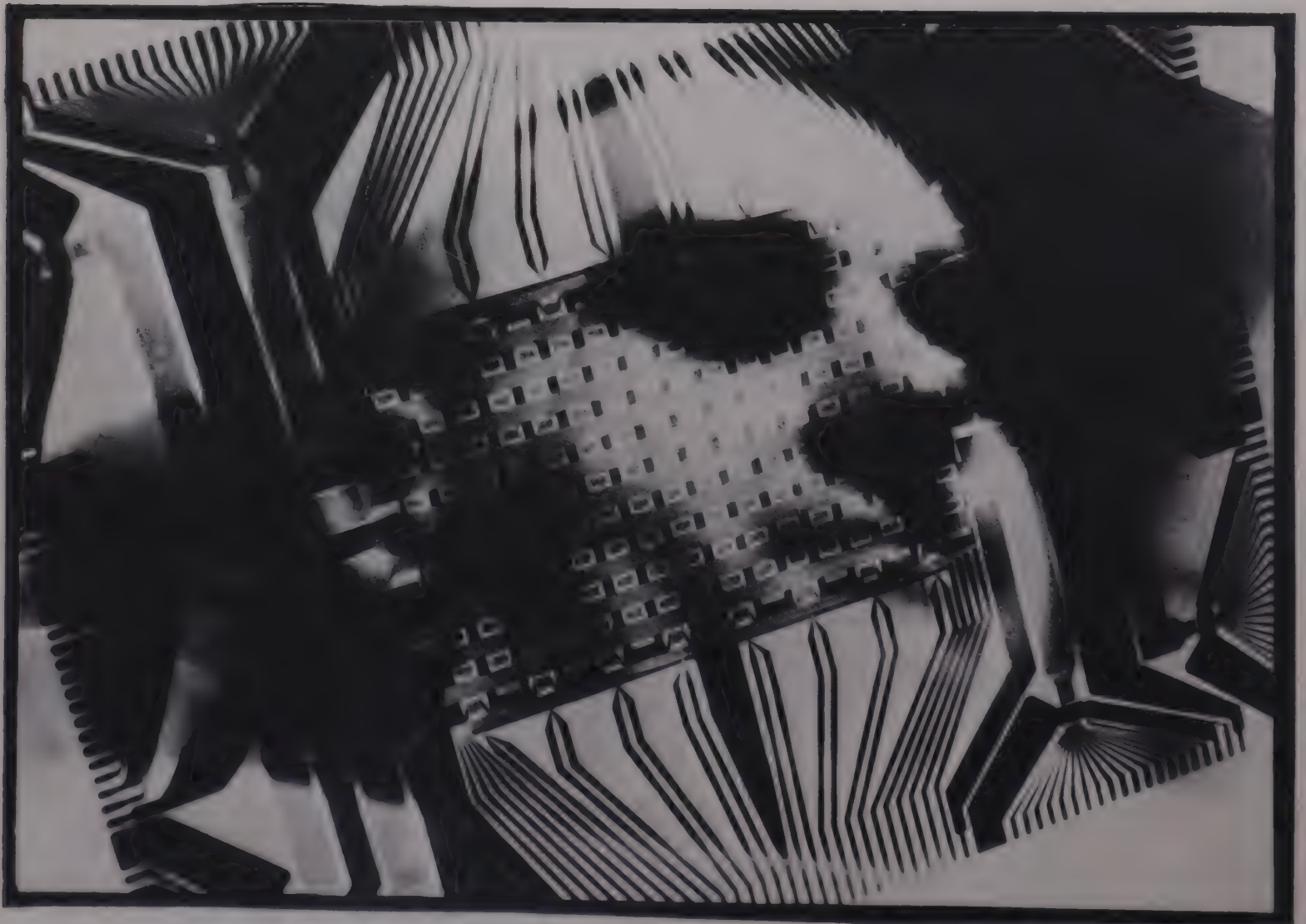
The programme of action also urged developing countries' co-operation in the restructuring of international scientific and technological relations.

The Conference urged developing countries to "share their experience and co-ordinate their policies for the selection, acquisition, adaptation, assessment and development of technologies, as well as their domestic legislation on industrial property, foreign investments and transnational corporations".

Developing countries were also asked to co-operate in improving the conditions and the terms under which technology, machinery, equipment are acquired through joint purchase agreements whenever these are feasible.

To secure the financing needed for the implementation of the programme of action, the Conference established an Interim Fund that is to be sustained by voluntary contributions. The target set for such contributions for 1980 and 1981 is no less than \$250 million.

The Interim Fund is to be administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) whose Administrator shall prepare an initial prospectus for the operation of the fund to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly during its present session.



A technology that instantaneously transmits an image to receivers thousands of miles away typifies the many forms of high technology that developing countries hope to obtain on better terms through co-operation.



Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba and Chairman of the non-aligned States, visited the United Nations on 12 October 1979 to report to the General Assembly on the conclusions of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries held in Havana, Cuba. President Castro is seen conversing with Secretary-General Waldheim during a luncheon given in his honour. At right is Maurice Bishop, Minister of Grenada, and to the right of President Castro is Salim A. Salim, President of the General Assembly.

NON-ALIGNED LEADERS ASK FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUENOS AIRES PLAN OF ACTION FOR TCDC

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries held in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979 urged the implementation of the recommendations of the "Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC" and highlighted the need for TCDC in its action programme for economic co-operation.

Specifically, the Conference:

"Supported the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries, which reflected the majority of the proposals in this area from the Colombo Summit Conference, and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference".

"Requested the United Nations bodies, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to provide effective support for the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Conference".

The non-aligned leaders said that they "were convinced of the need for finding effective means to ensure that the human, financial, organizational, technological and natural resources of all non-aligned and other developing countries were mobilized for effective mutual co-operation".

They asked for a speedy completion to negotiations on some of the major projects for co-operation. By the end of 1980 they urged that the following measures be implemented; the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Economic Development, the Project Development Facility, the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materials Associations, the Non-Aligned Information Centre on Transnational Corporations and "short-term measures aimed at finding speedy solutions to some of the immediate problems faced by some non-aligned countries".

The Havana Conference also urged TCDC in trade, transport, industrialization, fisheries, insurance, health, tourism and in employment and human resources development.

Trade: "The Conference decided to reiterate the desirability of studying the establishment among non-aligned and other developing countries of multinational marketing enterprises in the public sector".

Transport: "The Conference reiterated the importance of establishing joint liner conference and maritime services among the non-aligned and other developing countries; and confirmed the need to create joint enterprises and other national, regional and subregional maritime, air and land transport facilities".

Industrialization: The Conference urged "closer co-operation in the field of transfer of technology specifically relevant to the programme of industrial complementation".

Fisheries: The participants at the Conference approved the development of ideas for "economic and scientific and technical co-operation projects in deep-sea fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry".

Insurance: Developing countries were urged to establish insurance and reinsurance arrangements among themselves to preserve foreign exchange and to reduce dependency on transnational corporations.

Health: The Conference asked non-aligned countries "to promote the exchange of experience and advice in maternal and child health programmes... and in communicable disease control programmes".

Tourism: The non-aligned countries should "promote the exchange of information, experience, experts and other services to help develop the potentialities of the non-aligned and other developing countries" in tourism; and should foster "exchanges in technical and professional training and assistance that will help improve the capacity for tourism and tourist services".

Employment and Human Resources Development: The Havana Conference asked for the co-operation of the non-aligned and other developing countries "in vocational training and improvement of workers' qualifications through research, seminars, and other forms of exchange".

Culture: The Heads of State or Government said that they considered "development to be closely linked to the simultaneous promotion, not only of the economy, education, science and technology, but also of culture". In asking for cultural co-operation among non-aligned countries the Conference reaffirmed that "man with all his material, intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and other aspirations is the goal of development".^{1/}

^{1/}

Source: "Documents of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries" (A/34/542).

3. P U B L I C A T I O N S

TCDC News urges readers to send us details, preferably with a sample copy, of any important complete publication on TCDC, or CDC in general, or containing a section on TCDC, whether books or periodicals or technical papers. Please, however, also advise us as to availability of any publication, and in which languages, from where.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

An "Appropriate Technology for Health" newsletter is being published by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The newsletter aims to promote sharing of information on successful health innovations and traditional methods, practical experiences in all parts of the world, and needs which have yet to be met. It is part of the Appropriate Technology for Health (ATH) programme WHO has initiated to help governments solve problems encountered in primary health care programmes -- especially those aggravated by the lack of appropriate technology -- while at the same time, reducing dependence on imported technologies, and increasing the effectiveness of national health services.

Past issues of the newsletter have included descriptions of such technologies as a foetoscope made of clay and baked in fire, used to examine pregnant women; bamboo pipes for transporting water from its source to point of use; a new, easy-to-handle battery-operated basic radiographic unit for diagnosis of trauma, chest disease and abdominal conditions; screens for tube wells to prevent sand from entering the pump; and a pit latrine made from planks, banana or palm leaves and sand, which a woman can build in two hours. Methods and procedures are also detailed, e.g., tips on recovery of valuable silver, washed off X-ray film in radiology services; instructions for making a doll, with umbilical cord and placenta, to be used as a teaching aid; and emergency precautions to be taken in case of a viper bite.

The newsletter is seeking details of local health technologies. Information on what resources the technology requires, the context in which it has proved effective, etc., together with a sketch or photograph whenever possible, should be sent to The Editor, ATH Newsletter, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

WHO has also published an "Appropriate Technology for Health Directory", listing 382 organizations, institutions and individuals in 75 countries working in the ATH field. Both the newsletter and the directory are available free of charge from the same address.

Featured in the "Journal of International Affairs" in its Spring/Summer 1979 issue is an article written by Mr. Erskine Childers, Director of Information of UNDP, on "Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries: History and Prospects". The entire issue of this journal is dedicated to an analysis of technology transfer and adaptation in the developing countries. It is published by the Columbia University School of International Affairs in New York.

QUOTE*****

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity...hereby declare as follows: that we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our governments and peoples to promote the social and economic development and integration of our economies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustainment; to promote the economic integration of the African region in order to facilitate and reinforce social and economic intercourse; to establish national, sub-regional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment.

*Declarations and Resolutions Adopted by
the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the
Assembly of the Heads of State and
Government, the Organization of African
Unity (OAU), Monrovia, Liberia,
17 - 20 July 1979*

*****UNQUOTE

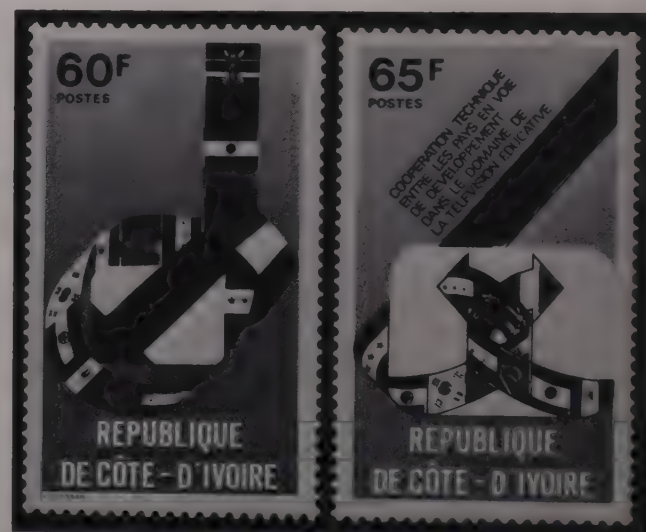
MORE POSTAGE STAMPS FOR TCDC

With this issue, TCDC News concludes its presentation of postage stamps issued to commemorate TCDC and/or the Buenos Aires Conference. (Stamps issued by Indonesia, Nigeria and Argentina were shown in Issue No. 2; those put out by Pakistan, Iraq and Ethiopia, in Issue No. 3)

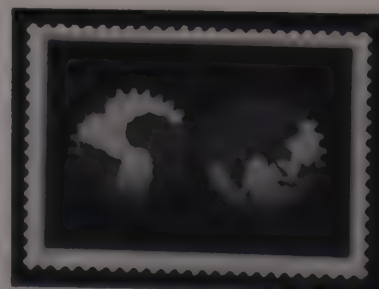


Egypt, on 30 November, 1978, issued a stamp symbolizing TCDC's role in technological and agricultural development, and UN backing for inter-country co-operation. Against a dark green background, it shows a yellow blade of wheat and part of a gear, in black, with the "Bridges across the South" symbol outlined in black, and the UN symbol in white. The stamp has a white border, with the words "World Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries" printed in green, in Arabic.

The Ivory Coast issued two TCDC stamps on 12 December, 1978, one marking TCDC; the other noting TCDC's role in educational television. (See TCDC News Issue No. 2) Both have designs made up of flags from developing countries, set against a dark blue background.



The United Nations, on 17 November, 1978, issued TCDC stamps in three colours and denominations -- bright orange for U.S. \$.13; magenta for U.S. \$.31, and purple for 0,80 Swiss Francs. Each shows two interlocking gears in blue, within which the continents of the southern world are visible in green. "Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries" is printed at the bottom.



4. CO - OPERATION IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES ABOUT ECDC AND TCDC

According to Venezuela's foreign trade institute (ICE), Venezuela has invested more than \$100 million in development projects in Panama that include hydro-electric development; the Tocumen international airport, and a fishing port at Cacamonte.

A joint hydrographic survey in the Straits of Malacca by Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan has confirmed the existence of a 23-meter deep navigable channel in the One Fathom Bank area opposite Port Klant. The survey team has recommended the installation of the necessary navigation aid to mark the channel.

The Airport Development Agency of Pakistan has won two contracts from Saudi Arabia to build the headquarters of the Saline Water Conservation Corporation and to undertake the foundation work of oil installations at Yambo.

Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and France have agreed to build a \$800 million aluminium smelting plant in Labuan, Sabah. The plant, which is expected to become operational in 1982, will produce between 400,000 to 500,000 tons of aluminium annually. The raw material, bauxite, for the plant will be imported from India and Australia.

China has agreed to buy 10 ships, each of approximately 4,000 deadweight tonnage, from Pakistan over the next five years. The ships will be purchased against cash payment. The Karachi Shipyards and Engineering Works and the Chinese National Machinery and Exports Corporation will work out the technical details and exact price of ships.

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Page 6 UNITED NATIONS/Yutaka Nagata
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Page 16 ITU
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Page 22 ITU
Page 23 UNITED NATIONS/Saw Lwin
Page 25 UNESCO/Marc Riboud

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To receive TCDC News yourself, or to provide address information for others you believe would be interested, please:

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- (2) detach, fold and staple this sheet;
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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE



TCDC News

January — March 1980

Bridges Across the South



The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment and argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach", and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.

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1. TCDC IN ACTION

PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST HIGH-LEVEL

TCDC REVIEW MOVE APACE

The first major review of TCDC in action takes place from 26 May to 2 June next when a High-Level Inter-governmental Meeting convenes in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Meeting will review the progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC.

Scheduled to immediately precede the opening of the 27th session of the UNDP's Governing Council in Geneva, the Meeting is open to all States participating in UNDP, along with the specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and other organs of the United Nations. Others to be invited include representatives of national liberation movements and subregional, regional and interregional inter-governmental organizations.

Special efforts are also being made to ensure representation of non-governmental organizations, especially those from developing countries with experience in the promotion and practice of TCDC. The UNDP Administrator is urging participating governments to include NGO representatives in their delegations.

Under the terms of Recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC, as endorsed by the UN General Assembly, the UNDP Administrator was enjoined to convene biennial high-level meetings, open to all States participating in UNDP, thus ensuring the over-all inter-governmental review of TCDC within the UN system.

Major objectives of the first such Meeting include:

- (i) ensuring that efforts to strengthen TCDC are sustained within the UN development system;
- (ii) supporting new policies and innovative approaches to further the development of TCDC;
- (iii) considering the availability of financial resources and their effective use by the UN development system, without prejudice to existing programmes;

- (iv) ensuring co-ordination of the promotional and operational TCDC activities of the UN development system.

As part of the lead-up to the Geneva High-Level Meeting, the UNDP Administrator is arranging an informal briefing and consultation for participating delegations in New York on 2 April. Meantime, organizations of the UN development system are consulting on their own preparations for the Meeting at discussions in Geneva in early March.

In addition to a provisional agenda (see below), documents being prepared for the High-Level Meeting by UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC include a Progress Report and a paper on financial arrangements for TCDC.

A number of studies being prepared by consultants with appropriate involvement by key United Nations agencies, are also nearing completion. These deal with the role of TCDC in strengthening transport and communication among developing countries; urbanization problems of developing countries and their solution through TCDC; and, the role of women in development and the strengthening of networks among their professional and technical associations in Africa.

The urbanization study identifies TCDC approaches which could foster and strengthen community-based initiatives to upgrade amenities and social services in slums and squatter settlements. Based on discussions and visits to cities in 15 developing countries, it concludes that scope exists for TCDC in promoting training lower-echelon municipal and voluntary agency staff who deal directly with the poor while encouraging responsible leadership and self-reliant capabilities within slum communities.

The study on transport and communication runs the gamut from ancient and medieval transport linkages, through the colonial era's creation of south-north-south linkages and the resultant imbalances to the disadvantage of the developing countries in terms of direction, ownership and control of the structure of the world's transport and communication. The importance of a new transport and communications order in the context of the New International Economic Order and the role of TCDC in improving transport and communications links among developing countries are discussed in a separate section.

Areas highlighted by the study on women in development and the strengthening of their professional and technical association networks include:

- (a) prospects and constraints involved in building new knowledge by women in development in Africa through TCDC;
- (b) the intellectual and political criteria that validate research and policy formulation as being endogenous;
- (c) the purposes of new knowledge which result from intellectual contacts through TCDC;
- (d) types of facilities that enable the generation of new knowledge.

Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda for the High-Level Inter-governmental Meeting to review TCDC includes the following items:

*Review of progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (Recommendation 37(a)):

- (a) action by the Governing bodies of the system (Recommendation 32);
- (b) progress in promotional activities of the system (policies and procedures; educational; training and information activities, etc.) (Recommendations 26, 32, 33, 34);
- (c) progress in operational activities of the system including use of the capacities of developing countries (Recommendations 31, 32, 34, 37);
- (d) co-ordination of the promotional and operational activities of the system (Recommendations 34, 37(e));

*New policies and innovative approaches to further the development of TCDC (Recommendation 37(c)):

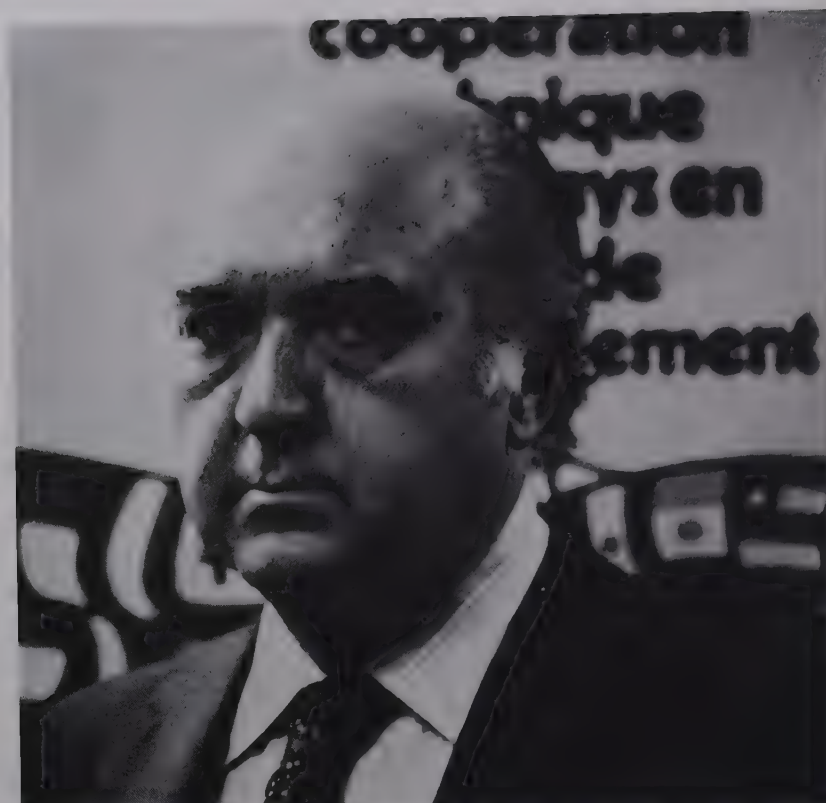
- (a) role of TCDC in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries (paragraph 15);
- (b) role of TCDC in strengthening transport and communication among developing countries (Recommendation 30);
- (c) role of TCDC in strengthening networks among development institutions and professional and technical associations in developing countries (Recommendation 11);
- (d) role of TCDC in evolving strategies and techniques to tackle some other development problems common to many developing countries.

*Financial resources and arrangements for TCDC (Recommendations 37(d), 38).

*Work programme for the 1981 High-Level Meeting.

EDUARDO ALBERTAL APPOINTED

GENERAL CO-ORDINATOR OF ECIEL



Eduardo Albertal, closely associated with UNDP's TCDC efforts since 1973, assumed the post of General Co-ordinator of the Programme of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL) in December 1979. ECIEL links some 40 economic and social development research institutions in Latin America with which the UNDP has a fruitful association.

ECIEL, as a pioneer network of development research institutions, began in 1964 with the support of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. It was moved to Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of the Brazilian Government in 1974.

As General Co-ordinator, Mr. Albertal succeeds Felipe Herrera, former President of the Inter-American Development Bank and present Chairman of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR. Mr. Herrera is returning to Chile.

Mr. Albertal, after serving as UNDP Resident Representative in several Latin American countries, became associated with TCDC in 1973 when UNDP was requested by the United Nations General Assembly to establish a Working Group of intergovernmental experts for TCDC. He served successively as Secretary of the Working Group, Co-ordinator of the Special Unit for TCDC, Executive Secretary of the Regional Preparatory Meetings for the UN Conference on TCDC and Co-ordinator of the Conference.

EAST AFRICAN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE BECOMING REGIONAL CENTRE

The East African Management Institute (EAMI) is expanding to become a Regional Management Development Centre.

Beginning in 1980, 17 Eastern and Southern African countries will share in the Institute's operating expenses and participate in its activities.

The Institute provides management training, consultancy and research services to organizations, institutions and private and public companies. It was established in 1974 by members of the now-defunct East African Community (EAC), Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The three countries agreed to keep EAMI in operation when the EAC collapsed in 1977.

UNDP has supported the Institute from its inception and continues to provide staff and equipment for the expansion.

The institute offers courses which are not available in national institutions of the participating countries. Sessions last from one to ten weeks and cover project planning; finance and accounting; human resources development; transport and communications; international marketing and export promotion; and management services. There is also a nine-month post-graduate diploma programme.

Twenty consultants, the majority African, comprise the Institute's staff. Policy guidance is determined by a board of governors composed of government officials, academicians and representatives of industry and commerce. An annual working conference enables the Institute to identify consultancy and training requirements of client organizations and develop relevant management development programmes.

Men and women attending the courses already have post-graduate degrees or the equivalent in relevant experience. At any given time, 140 students are in attendance. More than 1,000 take courses within a year.

Several hundred private and public companies and government organizations have sent people to the Institute for training. Sponsorship is often provided by the Economic Commission for Africa or the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Institute receives a large number of applications in which applicants state that they have learned of the courses through colleagues. Those who have taken courses thus seem to be having considerable impact upon their organizations.

In anticipation of its regionalization, the Institute has already been running a diploma course and classes on common problems such as management of health services and agriculture, and project planning, for participants from several African countries. Students from Botswana, Lesotho, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, and Zambia have attended.

OPEC PLEDGES \$100 MILLION TO COMMODITIES FUND

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has pledged to contribute up to \$100 million from its Special Fund to the United Nations Common Fund for Commodities in order to expedite completion of the fund whose basic form was agreed last March in Geneva. The commitment includes an offer to pay the obligatory contributions for the least developed countries. OPEC's decision is an important boost for the Common Fund which is intended to protect the interests of developing countries producing and exporting primary commodities.

The details of the OPEC offer were made clear by Dr. Ibrahim F.I. Shihata, Director-General of the OPEC Special Fund, in a speech on October 29 before the interim committee of the UN Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund. Excerpts from his speech follow:

"OPEC countries will participate in the creation of the Common Fund as original members. Apart from the equal share expected from each of them, they will meet their share in the \$32 million designated as the variable portion of the mandatory contributions of developing countries as a group. In order to facilitate the task of the Group of 77 in reaching agreement on the distribution of that amount among themselves, OPEC countries are willing to cover, if need be, one third of the total \$32 million assigned to the Group of 77. This would result in a share for OPEC countries higher than that which would otherwise be assigned to them according to the criteria currently under discussion. The total mandatory contribution of the 13 OPEC member countries to the Common Fund would, in this case, be in the order of \$23.6 million.

"More importantly, OPEC countries are willing to pay, through the OPEC Special Fund, the equal portion of the mandatory contributions of all the least developed countries, as these are defined to date by the United Nations, upon the request of the countries concerned. This means potential commitment of up to \$30 million to the least developed countries on equal basis. Such a commitment will take the form of a loan, free of any interest, and would be repayable only in the case of the unlikely event of the dissolution of the Common Fund. Under such loans, which in substance are more akin to grants, the OPEC Special Fund will act as a paying agent to the Common Fund on behalf of the borrowing countries.

"Thirdly, and most significantly, OPEC countries are prepared to make through the OPEC Special Fund, a voluntary contribution to the Second Window of the Common Fund which, when added to the above-mentioned amounts, would raise the total OPEC commitment to the Common Fund to the order of \$100 million. Such a voluntary contribution will be directed to finance measures other than stockpiling according to the details to be specified in the agreement establishing the Fund for the benefit of developing countries, especially those in greater need of the type of assistance envisaged under the aforementioned measures...."

"Let me conclude this statement by repeating the conviction expressed in my earlier statements before the UN Negotiating Conference that a well-conceived and well-managed Common Fund will be in the joint interest of the developed and developing countries alike. It can present an opportunity, not a threat, to all its members, including the developed ones. But above all, it can, and should, enable a large number of developing countries to reach a higher degree of self-reliance through increasing and stabilizing their export earnings. In so doing, the Common Fund would give world trade in the 1980s and beyond a much more constructive role than it has hitherto assumed in development co-operation".

AFRICAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SMALL-SCALE

MINES AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

The Association of Geoscientists for International Development, a non-governmental organization, is sponsoring a Regional Workshop on Strategies for Developing Small-Scale Mines and Mineral Industries in Mombasa, Kenya, April 14-25, in association with the Government of Kenya and UNESCO. Aimed at 25-30 participants from English-speaking African countries, the Workshop will be directed by mining specialists in co-operation with the Department of Geology of the University of Nairobi, and the Mines and Geological Department of the Kenyan Ministry of Natural Resources.

Growing interest in small-scale mineral operations in many developing countries was clearly illustrated by the recent UN/Mexico International Conference on the Future of Small-Scale Mining. Small quarries and near-surface mines, whether extracting metals, gems, industrial minerals or construction materials, require low capital investments. They can be important sources of employment, especially in rural areas, and generally use intermediate and appropriate technologies based on local resources. In many countries, they contribute significantly to export earnings or to GNP (precious metals, graphite, salt...) and provide the base for local manufacturing industries (ceramics, glass, cement), often substituting for expensive imports.

Big mining projects especially in developing countries generally face big problems which can often prove bewildering to the newly graduated young professional. Working with small-scale industries develops a sense of individualism, independence and making do with what one has. It brings the professional into direct contact with the social, economic, legal and environmental impacts and constraints of mining, and these should lead to a more sensitive understanding of the complex developmental issues involved in big projects. In addition, the technical and scientific problems involved in small-scale mining should make a useful focus for applied research efforts on the part of local universities and research establishments.

Workshop Objectives

The non-governmental Workshop is addressed to general questions of development strategies such as how to develop a project; who does the work; and how the products should be priced and marketed. In line with this, its objectives are:

- *to emphasize the importance of small-scale mining in Africa;
- *to discuss African experiences in small-scale mining (case studies);
- *to define appropriate exploration and development strategies on the basis of experience gained in various countries;

*to examine the role of:

- governmental and parastatal bodies;
- the private sector;
- universities and research establishments;
- local non-governmental organizations;
- foreign agencies and international organizations;

*to review and recommend policies and approaches that would accelerate the development of small mines;

*to discuss the training of technicians and professionals.

Those funding the Workshop include the Association of Geoscientists, Canadian International Development Agency, UNESCO, and the Government of Kenya. The organizing committee is able to provide a limited number of direct economy air tickets or alternatively to cover the cost of direct public road or rail transportation to and from Mombasa. Local subsistence costs are expected to average \$35 daily and a per diem allowance will be made to sponsored participants.

All participants will be asked to submit formal or informal background papers for prior circulation in order to facilitate discussions during the Workshop.

Further information may be obtained from:

NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
AGID WORKSHOP ON STRATEGIES FOR
DEVELOPING SMALL-SCALE MINES
AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
c/o MINES AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 30009
NAIROBI
KENYA



ASSEMBLY APPROVES \$250 MILLION PROGRAMME

IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The UN General Assembly in December approved the creation of an Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. The Fund, being administered by UNDP, results from an international agreement reached at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), which took place in Vienna last August.

Governments agreed at Vienna, and in adopting the related resolution at this General Assembly, that the target for contributions to the Interim Fund, which will be on a voluntary basis, should be no less than \$250 million for the two-year period, 1980 and 1981.

In approving the agreement, the General Assembly established an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development which shall report to the General Assembly; set up the Interim Fund for a period of two years; and agreed to initiate a study by an intergovernmental group of experts to assess requirements for and potential sources of additional funding for science and technology activities in developing countries.

Activities of the Fund

The Interim Fund will provide finance and expertise for projects that will strengthen the ability of developing countries to use science and technology to meet their own development needs. As with all other UNDP-organized efforts, requests for assistance will originate in developing countries - individually and in groups - as part of their national, regional and interregional development planning.

In accord with the Programme of Action for Science and Technology, adopted in Vienna, the Interim Fund will be prepared to:

- *encourage research and development activities focused on specific problems of the developing countries; foster co-operation between countries in these areas; and help augment the resources available to developing countries to strengthen national expertise, both in science and technology as well as its application;

- *increase the capabilities of developing countries to select science and technology for development and to develop policy to meet their own needs; to assess the social and economic impacts of technological choices; to integrate science and technology into their development planning; to predict the interaction between science and technology in the modern and traditional sectors; and to foster exchange of information between developing countries concerning these factors;

*improve information systems and developing countries' access to them;

*support international research projects based on international co-operation and help improve the research capabilities of the participating countries;

*promote collaboration between research institutes, universities and similar organizations in the developed and developing countries;

*support national and international efforts to develop technologies particularly suited to the needs of developing countries.



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO AID HAITI'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

The third of a series of ministerial-level meetings to promote co-operation among developing countries to assist selected least developed countries industrialize convened in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, from 5-9 November. Twelve countries participated in the Haiti meeting.

Specific proposals to emerge from the discussions included offers by:

*Argentina, for industrial training programmes and advice on the setting up of turnkey projects;

*Barbados, for a series of study tours of its industrial development scheme;

*Brazil, for an exchange of visits in connexion with ship repair, production of alcohol fuel and a steel plant expansion scheme;

*Ivory Coast, to provide fellowships for training in small-scale industries promotion;

*Venezuela, for advice on the creation of industrial associations and tax-free production zones; and

*Senegal, to co-ordinate study tours on production of agricultural equipment and protein-rich food.

The Solidarity Meeting of Ministers for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of Haiti, was organized by UNIDO in association with the Haitian Government. Delegates included four ministers, one deputy minister, and the heads of seven governmental industrial development or technical co-operation departments. The Executive Director of UNIDO, Dr. Abd-El Rahman, also participated as did representatives of UNDP. The World Bank attended as an observer.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE TO SHARE SKILLS IN TRADE PROMOTION

"To enable developing countries to attain a greater degree of participation in international economic activities and to expand international co-operation"

(Objective (i) of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action)

More than 100 representatives of national chambers of commerce and regional groups met in New Delhi from 19-21 November 1979 and launched a programme of technical co-operation to help themselves become more effective agents for trade promotion in their countries.

Participants discussed the findings of a survey in which 51 chambers of commerce in developing countries indicated their needs for technical assistance in the field of trade promotion. The more pressing needs were identified as:

- *better organization and institutional infrastructure;
- *fund raising;
- *securing information on tariffs, trade statistics, etc.;
- *improving trade directories and annual reports;
- *monitoring developments in world trade negotiations and their effects on national export programmes;
- *sponsoring trade fairs and missions;
- *training personnel in trade promotion services.

The symposium stressed the special role that regional organizations of chambers of commerce can play in promoting TCDC in trade-related matters since such groups are aware of the special capacities of their members.

The New Delhi symposium concluded by approving a programme of action for 1980-1981 which will provide technical co-operation to chambers of commerce from their counterparts in the industrialized and developing countries.

Among other things, the proposed programme of technical co-operation with the national chambers of commerce will facilitate an expansion of trade among developing countries thereby promoting greater economic co-operation among them.

Among the groups from different regions of the developing world to participate in the New Delhi deliberations were: the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; Conférence des Assemblées permanentes des Etats de l'Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale; the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce, and the Andean Group Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.

Chambers of commerce have traditionally served as a forum for the business community to articulate their views on government policies affecting them and to lobby for their special interests.

But recent problems in the world economy have slowed down the developing country exports of manufactured goods and prevented any significant growth in primary commodity trade. Governments in developing countries are attempting to deal with these problems through renewed efforts at trade promotion that involve all sectors of the economy.

The new technical assistance programme is directed at one private sector organization, the chamber of commerce, which can play an important catalytic role in trade promotion since it brings together so many disparate elements of the private sector.

The symposium was organized by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC) as part of a UNDP-assisted interregional project. Co-hosts were the International Chamber of Commerce, chambers of commerce of socialist countries and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

Such direct involvement with business and industry in trade promotion is something new for the ITC which -- apart from export market development for selected products -- had previously only dealt with government or public sector institutions.

POSTAL SERVICE TRAINING

Asian and Pacific countries are participating in a regional institution for training middle-level management personnel and instructors to improve their national postal services and administrations.

The Bangkok-based Asian and Oceanic Postal Training School, set up in 1970 with UNDP assistance, provides eight-month training courses in middle-level postal management and 20-month specialization courses in such fields as mail routing and circulation, international postal services, audit and inspection of post offices etc.

Funded primarily by four participating countries -- the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand -- the School has so far trained more than 625 personnel from 26 countries. More than half took the postal management course.

The School, which became an inter-governmental institution in mid-1975, is part of the Asian-Oceanic Postal Union.

WEST AFRICANS EXAMINE LATIN AMERICAN MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES FOR

FISH, FERTILIZERS AND HANDICRAFTS

Expanded commercial and technical exchanges between West Africa and Latin America may result from a recent meeting in Caracas among officials of the two regions. Members of the West African mission were particularly interested in Latin American regional co-operation in the marketing and manufacturing of fertilizers, fish and handicrafts.

The meeting in November 1979, included representatives of the secretariat of the West African Economic Community, led by Community Secretary-General Moussa Ngom, and of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

The West African Community includes Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal -- 31 million people in all.

SELA, founded in 1975 to promote intraregional co-operation, has established a variety of Action Committees, headquartered in different Latin American cities, which promote multinational industrial ventures in areas considered critical for the economic development of the region.

After discussions in Caracas with SELA's Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora Traverso and his staff, the West Africa mission visited the SELA Action Committee for the Promotion and Marketing of Handicrafts in Panama, and the SELA Action Committee for Seafood and Freshwater Products in Lima, Peru.

Members of both secretariats had first discussed how they might co-operate while attending the UNCTAD V meeting in Manila in May 1979. The subsequent Caracas meeting took place within the framework of an UNCTAD/UNDP programme to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.



In the village of San Bartolo Coyotepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, local clay is used for making black pottery. Developed in this region, it is known by pottery experts the world over.

EIGHT COUNTRIES NOW TRANSFERRING KNOW-HOW THROUGH

EXPATRIATE NATIONALS (TOKTEN)

Seven countries are setting up UNDP-assisted projects based on Turkey's experience with "TOKTEN" ("Transfer of Know-How Through Expatriate Nationals").

The Turkish project was established in 1977 in an effort to reconcile the country's need for technical skills with the fact that a significant number of its professionals had permanently settled abroad. It involves the return home on short technical assignments of men and women of Turkish origin who have achieved prominence in their fields of specialization. During these brief consultancy sojourns, the expatriates convey know-how to their peers back home.

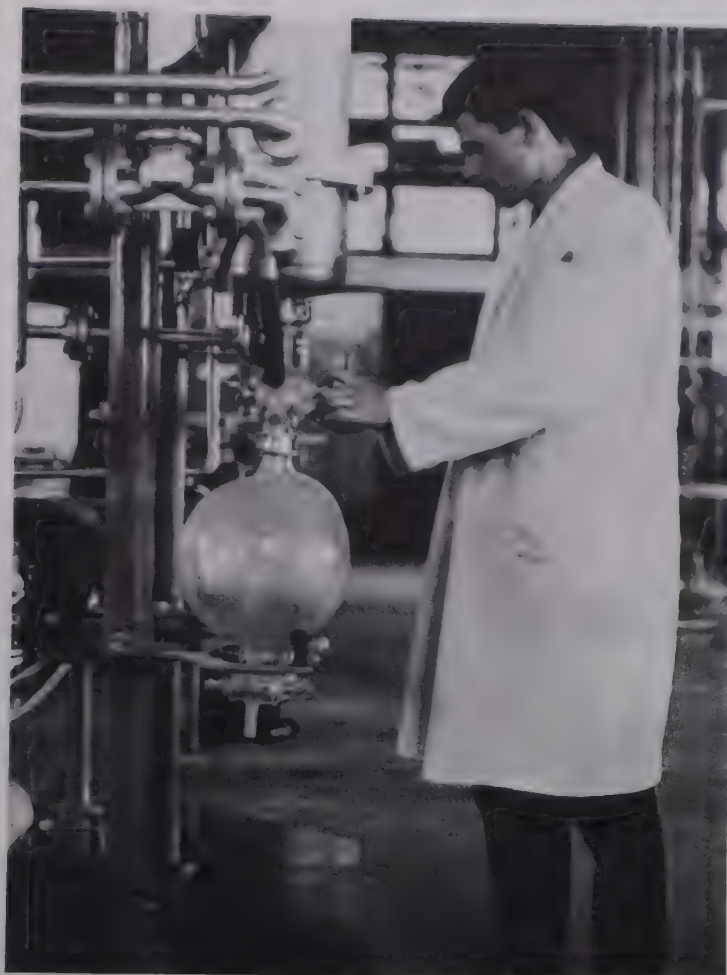
Four of the new projects are already getting underway, in Egypt, Greece, Grenada and Pakistan. Activities in China, India and Sri Lanka are expected to begin shortly.

Mr. R.D. Lalkaka (India), who was instrumental in setting up the Turkish project has arrived at UNDP New York to get the new projects rolling. He is now setting up a referral system to help identify high-level technical expatriates from the countries concerned who are willing to undertake short assignments. Further inquiries should be directed to:

MR. R.D. LALKAKA
c/o UNDP
1 U.N. PLAZA
NEW YORK
N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

At the same time, governments, assisted by UNDP Resident Representatives, are identifying areas in which short-term, high-level technical assistance is required.

TOKTEN has been outstandingly successful in Turkey. The programme has grown from 28 assignments completed during 1977, to 46 carried out in 1978, to 65 concluded by the end of 1979, with arrangements made for another 36 visits early in 1980. Fields covered have ranged from Nuclear Medicine, Solar Energy Application and Systems Engineering, to Underwater Acoustics, Vocational Training of Women and Environmental Pollution.



A student at work in the laboratory of the chemical department of the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey.

The programme has proved to have several advantages:

- *visits can be arranged within a matter of months, since experts and needs for short-term technical personnel are identified simultaneously;
- *costs are kept low, since consultants are willing to waive normal \$200 to \$300 a day fees out of loyalty to their home countries. (Average cost is around \$2,500 per month, with travel and per diem provided from project funds and host organizations granting small honoraria. Institutions with which expatriates are affiliated in developed countries generally co-operate by continuing to pay consultants' normal salaries while they are away);
- *skill transfers are facilitated, as returned expatriates share language and cultural traditions with national colleagues, who are more ready to accept frank criticism from these compatriot experts than from a "foreigner";
- *the feed-back of know-how continues, since experts maintain contacts with Turkish colleagues after returning to their countries of residence, through correspondence, sending technical literature, arranging visits of Turkish personnel to their institutions, etc.

As the new projects evolve, they are expected to strengthen TCDC. Eventually, technical specialists with similar linguistic and cultural backgrounds could be recruited for short-term assignments in countries with TOKTEN projects, along with those originating from those countries. This could be of interest to the ASEAN countries and the Caribbean region. There is also a plan to develop a network, through which TOKTEN consultants will assist in identifying available colleagues from other developing countries. Such measures are in line with Recommendation 27 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC (Control of the 'brain drain' from developing countries) which states:

"In view of the global nature of the problem of the migration of professional and skilled manpower from developing countries and of such manpower's potential as an asset for TCDC, the organizations of the United Nations development system and the specialized international agencies which deal with migration should assist the developing countries, at their request, to formulate measures for strengthening their capacities to encourage patterns of voluntary migration in the interests of their development, including not only selective migration of skilled people between developing countries, but also the return of scientific, professional and technical personnel living outside their countries of origin, taking into account work already initiated on a bilateral and multilateral basis as well as relevant resolutions adopted in various United Nations forums."

Five of the countries now setting up their own projects were among the 19 which met in June 1978, to review the Turkish experience and share other initiatives in tackling brain drain problems (see UNDP TCDC Case Study No. 22, "Recapturing Losses of the 'Brain Drain'"). Another meeting is planned for late 1980, during which countries will be able to share additional experiences with TOKTEN.

ARAB AIRLINES GET TOGETHER

Five Arab airlines - Saudia, Alia, Middle East Airlines, Gulf Air and Kuwait Airways - recently met in Jeddah to discuss pooling of spare parts and standardization of operations. The idea is to develop homogeneity of aircraft and operation techniques so that the airlines might call on one another in case of urgent need.

An Arab Technical Corporation (ATC) has been set up to develop specifications for the types of aircraft each might buy. Middle East Airlines, for example is planning to spend something like \$1,250 million to buy 19 new aircraft to replace its present fleet of Boeing 707 120s. A committee drawn from the five airlines has completed the preliminary selection process, and the final recommendation will come from the ATC.



"EXPEDICION ANDINA": CULTURAL INTEGRATION

Educational television networks in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela are combining forces to produce a series of 102 programmes under the joint title, "Expedición Andina". Purpose of the series is to increase awareness of the need to preserve and develop the shared cultural values which give the Andean region its special character and identity. The tele-education campaign is an offshoot of the region's "Andres Bello" agreement on co-operation in science, culture and education as part of the Andean integration movement.

Each national network will produce 17 programmes. These will deal with aspects of that country's history, ecology, geography and culture, while laying stress on similar or common elements among the six Andean countries. The television programmes will be complemented by an equal number of supplements published in the mass circulation daily newspapers of each country.

Themes already selected or being developed for "Expedición Andina" include: environment; housing and architecture; the family; customs, idioms and idiosyncracies; the Spanish language; humour; myths and legends; arts and crafts; and, pre-Colombian culture.

The project arose out of a seminar in Lima in late 1978 when representatives of the region's tele-education systems discussed ways of promoting cultural enhancement in support of Andean integration. Initial transmissions and publications were scheduled to begin in late 1979, and work is continuing in 1980 and 1981.

Participating national units in Expedición Andina are:

*Bolivia: National Television and Ministry of Education and Culture;

*Colombia: Ministry of National Education;

*Chile: National Television and Ministry of Education and Culture;

*Ecuador: Tele-education Unit, Ministry of Education and Culture;

*Peru: National Institute of Tele-education;

*Venezuela: Ministry of Education

This initiative closely relates to Recommendation 10 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC:

Recommendation 10. Technical co-operation among developing countries in the cultural spheres.

The Governments of developing countries should, in order to affirm the cultural identity of their peoples and to enrich and strengthen their collective capacity with a greater awareness of the culture and heritage of other developing countries, increasingly employ TCDC mechanisms to foster cultural and educational links and to strengthen mutual knowledge by promoting exchanges and co-operation in the social sciences, education and culture.

COPING WITH OIL SPILLS: MARINE EMERGENCY CENTRE IN BAHRAIN

Who would cope if an oil-laden supertanker ran aground in the Gulf? And how? What would happen if an offshore oil rig started leaking? Or a ship carrying dangerous chemicals was suddenly wrecked?

These are the sort of questions which should soon be tackled by the Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre to be set up as a regional service in Bahrain.

The new Centre will be a base for the co-ordination and development of anti-pollution facilities, information and resources of States within the region. Emphasis will be laid on the training of personnel from each country in the latest and best methods of combatting oil spills.

Though oil is the main cause of concern, the planned Centre will also cover "other harmful substances", including other dangerous ship-borne cargoes and pollution from land-based industrial plants.

Details of the new Centre were thrashed out at a regional meeting in Bahrain from 2-5 December 1979. Attending were more than 20 experts in marine pollution and environment representing Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Unable to attend was the United Arab Emirates.

Held under the auspices of UNEP and IMCO, it was the second such technical meeting stemming from the Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas convened in Kuwait in April 1978.

At the Bahrain conference, Bahrain offered to host and support the Centre and delegates concluded that Centre personnel should be trained within the region and be drawn from Member States. These points will now be considered at the first meeting of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment.

2. MEETINGS ABOUT TCDC

TCDC News regularly publishes information on meetings where TCDC will be discussed, and reports on results of these meetings. Readers are invited to send in relevant details.

FAO CONFERENCE ACTS ON TCDC AND ECDC

FAO's Twentieth Conference, held in Rome, 10-29 November, endorsed a number of recommendations and actions on the role of TCDC and ECDC in food and agriculture. A full day was devoted to the discussion in which 28 delegations representing all regions took part.

In debate and subsequent resolutions, participants welcomed:

- *establishment of a focal point for TCDC in FAO's Field Programme Development Division;
- *improved utilization of developing countries' capacities in FAO programmes and the promotion of TCDC at country and regional level;
- *inclusion in the 1980-81 work programme of TCDC activities concentrating on urgent problems of food security;
- *creation of special TCDC posts in the Regional Offices of Africa and Latin America;
- *the Group of 77's decision to set up a Co-ordinating Committee of 16 members to deal with different aspects of ECDC in Food and Agriculture as recommended by the Technical Consultation on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries in Food and Agriculture, convened earlier in the year by FAO's Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma.

Presentations on TCDC and ECDC were made by J.F. Yriart, Assistant Director-General, Development Department, and Dr. Nur El Islam, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department, respectively. Both officials stressed the complementarity of the two concepts. Mr. Yriart suggested that the initiative lay with the developing countries themselves to build up the appropriate linkages and institutions for TCDC.

Giving examples of possible areas for concrete action in the field of ECDC, Dr. El Islam, cited the need for strengthening existing intergovernmental organizations for the development of common rivers and lakes. ^{1/} He also

^{1/} See TCDC Case Study No.20, titled "African Waters: Development of Shared Lake and River Basins".

suggested that developing countries consider earmarking a part of their national food reserves for regional and sub-regional uses after meeting urgent national requirements and with the help of donor countries and international organizations, seek mutually acceptable agreements on the location and building up of regional and sub-regional food reserves.

Inclusion of the TCDC discussion on the FAO Conference agenda is in keeping with Recommendation 32 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC. That recommendation urges the governing bodies of United Nations development system organizations to mobilize support for TCDC initiatives in their respective fields, including the application of TCDC approaches and techniques in their programmes.

ASIAN COUNTRIES EXPLORE TCDC IN AGRICULTURAL

EXTENSION TRAINING

Twelve top-level agricultural extension officials from four Asian countries visited Bangkok in early October to explore possible TCDC activities designed to improve their training programmes. Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka were represented in the five-day pilot consultation by delegations comprising an extension administrator-cum-policy maker and two senior technical staff.

The exploratory meeting was sponsored by UNDP's Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP) in co-operation with FAO's Regional Office in Bangkok.

Having exchanged information on their respective national extension services, each team drew up a list of their services, the particular strengths and weaknesses, and proceeded to design a summary matrix, categorizing and matching the various needs and/or strengths of all four countries.

Using the matching matrix and a breakdown of the resources available in each country for TCDC activities in the field of agricultural extension training, they moved on to bilateral discussions. The latter sought to establish the various possibilities of information exchanges, training courses, expert assistance, internships and study tours to help improve their agricultural extension services.

Country Action Plans

From these negotiations emerged four Country Action Plans, each listing proposed TCDC activities, the partner countries, the number of participants, the duration and dates of each activity, and the national resources to be contributed.

In a "Statement of Intent, Recommendations and Plan for Immediate Action", the participants recommended that their respective governments take steps to ensure that the momentum of their exploratory consultation should not be lost. They urged UNDP and FAO to supplement the country resources available for TCDC activities, particularly those to support intercountry travel, and spelled out steps that need to be taken at once by the country teams, UNDP/DTCP and FAO's Regional Office to initiate implementation of the Country Action Plans.

The organizers and participants both felt that the highly satisfactory results suggest a viable approach to promoting TCDC. The strategy basically consisted of:

- (a) providing an opportunity for
- (b) the right Government officials
- (c) from a relatively small (and therefore manageable) group of countries
- (d) to negotiate possible mutual assistance activities
- (e) on a specific problem area common to all (agricultural extension training).

Participants, by agreeing on which types of activities were amenable to TCDC and indicating what national resources they could contribute, were then able to pinpoint where the UN system could usefully play a supplementary role.



3. P U B L I C A T I O N S

TCDC News urges readers to send us details, preferably with a sample copy, of any important complete publication on TCDC, or CDC in general, or containing a section on TCDC, whether books or periodicals or technical papers. Please, however, also advise us as to availability of any publication, and in which languages, from where.

TCDC AND 3CT: THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING

"Third Country Training" (3CT), the training of the nationals of one developing country in another developing country, financed from the technical co-operation programme of a third and usually developed country, is the subject of a study published in 1977 by the United Kingdom's then Ministry of Overseas Development (now the ODA).

The study, entitled "The Evaluation of Third Country Training", grew from an examination of opportunities for and attitudes to 3CT in a number of African countries after ODM had expressed interest in financing such an approach to training. A parallel study of donor attitudes to 3CT was published at the same time.

Copies may be obtained from:

DR. BASIL CRACKNELL
O.D.A.
ELAND HOUSE
STAG PLACE
LONDON, S.W.1.
UNITED KINGDOM



EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE IN COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

Community water supply and sanitation are severely lacking for some 1,500 million people in developing countries. Exchange of experience in this field is a prime goal of the forthcoming International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

The International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) provides information and technology support in this field, mainly to developing countries.

IRC programmes include research and demonstration projects on slow sand filtration for community water supply, hand pumps for use in drinking water supplies, public standpost water supplies and other appropriate technical solutions.

Less technical project areas include community participation and education, development of qualified technicians and labour, and national and international exchange of information and documentation on community water supply and sanitation. The Centre's monthly Newsletter is available free, in English, French and Spanish.

Enquiries about the International Reference Centre, its activities and publications should be directed to:

IRC
INFORMATION SECTION
P.O. BOX 140
2260 AC LEIDSCHENDAM
THE NETHERLANDS

4. C O - O P E R A T I O N I N B R I E F

NEWS NOTES ABOUT ECDC AND TCDC

Paving the way for long-term trade and joint ventures between the two countries, Indonesia and Bangladesh signed two agreements on co-operation in technical, education and cultural fields late last year. The agreements, reached in the course of President Suharto's visit to Bangladesh, will help strengthen exchanges of expertise between the two countries. A joint communique issued November 21 said Indonesia would continue to supply Bangladesh with cement, cement clinker and fertilizer, while Bangladesh would sell paper, newsprint, jute and jute carpet to Indonesia in an effort to maintain a satisfactory balance of trade between the two.

Thailand and Laos have agreed to a joint hydrographic survey of the Mekong River. Representatives of the Laotian Hydrographic Centre and their Thai counterparts met recently in the Thai northeastern province of Nong Khai to discuss the venture. One aspect of the project will be to dredge those sections of the river bed currently too shallow to navigate.

China is to build textile mills, power stations and a sports stadium in Burma as part of a \$64 million economic co-operation agreement between the two countries. Details of the agreement, announced late November, include a 10,000-seat indoor sports stadium to be built in Rangoon; two textile mills to be set up in central Burma; and two power stations to be constructed in southern Burma.

The Sri Lanka State Trading (Consolidated Exports) Corporation has signed an agreement with a Dubai industrialist, Abdul Gaffar Hussein, to set up a joint venture tea company in Dubai to market Ceylon tea. The joint firm, Ceylon Tea and Produce Trading Company, will be held 51% by Hussein and 49% by Consolexpo. Initial investment: \$60,000. Tea will be first sent in packeted form but later transported in bulk to be packeted and bagged in Dubai, where the firm will set up a factory.

The Republic of Korea's Samwhan Enterprise Company has won a contract to build a 27-storey building for the National Commercial Bank in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Having a floor space of 21,000 pyong (1 pyong= 3.3 sq.m.) it will be the Middle East's highest and most luxurious building, and is estimated to cost \$120 million. It will feature an electronic building management system.

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

No. 6

April—June 1980

TCDC News

SPECIAL ISSUE ON 1980 TCDC REVIEWS:



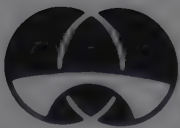
■ Arab States

■ Africa

■ Global

bridges Across the South





The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment and argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach", and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.

SPECIAL ISSUE ON 1980 TCDC REVIEWS:

Arab States: Amman, 15 - 17 April

Africa: Nairobi, 12 - 20 May

Global: Geneva, 26 May - 2 June

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PUBLICATIONS

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THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING



A MESSAGE FROM BRADFORD MORSE

This new Decade of the 1980s offers the opportunity to realize the enormous potential of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. As convenor of the first High-Level Meeting on TCDC, and as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, which has been assigned special promotional roles for TCDC, I hope that Governments will take maximum advantage of this Meeting to put TCDC to work in the most effective possible ways.

The basic purpose of the High-Level Meeting is, of course, to review implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action since its adoption some eighteen months ago by the Conference, and its subsequent endorsement by the United Nations General Assembly. And although the time has been very short, I believe Governments will find an abundance of information in our papers, especially the Progress Report of actions taken by the U.N. development system, to indicate that the Plan of Action has been taken seriously by all elements in the system.

But the purpose of reviewing past performance is to chart forward objectives cogently in relation to the overall international development climate, and realistically in relation to continuing obstacles. This type of review and projection is vital at precisely this time if TCDC -- as a promising but under-employed dimension in development co-operation -- is to contribute to the shaping and the results of development efforts in the 1980s. The single working week of our Meeting thus calls for intensive preparation and careful consultation in order to give clear guidance to the United Nations development system for its future work in supporting the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan, and if Governments themselves so decide, to set other targets for implementation.

The role of TCDC in international co-operation for development has been significantly widened since our Conference. Indeed, there is by now scarcely a sector in development in which the value and function of TCDC has not been acknowledged. Since Buenos Aires, we have seen TCDC identified within the objectives of the international community in Primary Health Care, by the Alma Ata Conference which was in fact taking place simultaneously with the Buenos Aires Conference; Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, by FAO's 1979 World Conference which adopted an entire section about TCDC; Science and Technology for Development, by the 1979 United Nations Conference in Vienna, in which numerous prescriptions for TCDC were put forward.

In addition, since Buenos Aires the governing bodies of many agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have adopted special resolutions based on the Plan of Action, and all have given increased importance to TCDC in their programmes and projects.

But of greatest importance, there has been a dramatic heightening of determination among developing countries to advance both TCDC and Economic Co-operation among themselves (ECDC), for which TCDC almost invariably is needed to provide a vital foundation through activities such as feasibility studies, joint assembly of data, joint planning and institution-building.

The stage is thus set, the potential of TCDC has been recognized, and the context is all the more important since this first High-Level Meeting will convene just three months before the Special Session of the General Assembly on Development and International Economic Co-operation. It affords an extraordinary opportunity to give an even stronger thrust to all forms of co-operation among developing countries as an important dimension of a New International Economic Order. Since there will be another High-Level Meeting in 1981 (after which the meetings will be biennial), Governments will also have the special opportunity to establish short-term achievement targets and to direct UNDP and the United Nations development system to undertake such special studies for TCDC as they may select for presentation to them in 1981.

For all these reasons, I personally look forward to 26 May - 2 June at Geneva with keen anticipation. Member States at Buenos Aires and at the 33rd Session of the General Assembly urged that participants in the Meeting should be at a high level. With such representation, I believe that the Meeting can make a notable contribution to the vast array of challenges that confront the world in this new Decade.

* * * * *

STAGE SET FOR FIRST HIGH-LEVEL TCDC REVIEW

Representatives from nearly 150 Governments are expected in Geneva for the United Nations High-Level Inter-Governmental Meeting on TCDC being held from 26 May to 2 June 1980. The gathering is being organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as mandated by the U.N. General Assembly.

Assembling in Geneva are Ministers of Planning, Directors of Technical Co-operation and other upper-echelon representatives from countries participating in UNDP. Also invited are members of national liberation movements, subregional, regional, and interregional intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Senior officials of specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organs of the United Nations development system are another category of participants.

This is the first time since the U.N. Conference on TCDC, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in August/September 1978, that representatives of all of these groups are convening to review progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.* The current Meeting and a similar one to be held in 1981 were mandated in Recommendation 37 of the Plan.

Discussions are covering steps taken by the U.N. development system and the developing countries themselves to carry out Plan of Action recommendations. New initiatives and potentials for widening the scope of TCDC are also being reviewed.

Major studies being submitted to the High-Level Meeting respond to recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and probe specific issues it mentions. These reports, which are highlighted in the following pages, are as follows:**

...Report on the progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC/3);

...Enhancing the capacities of developing countries for technical co-operation (TCDC/4);

...Report on the state of transport and communications among developing countries (TCDC/5);

* "The Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries", resulting from the U.N. Conference on TCDC and endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly, provides 38 specific action recommendations. It is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic from Division of Information, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

** Full texts of the studies, in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, may be obtained from the Special Unit for TCDC, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

- ...Building new knowledge through technical co-operation among developing countries - the experience of the Association of African Women for Research and Development (TCDC/6);
- ...Urbanization and poverty: sharing of experience among developing countries (TCDC/7);
- ...Financial resources and arrangements for TCDC (TCDC/8).

* * * * *

SOLID STEPS FORWARD, BUT CONSTRAINTS PERSIST

Exactly what constitutes a TCDC activity?

As a basis for reporting on steps taken by the U.N. development system to promote and implement TCDC since the Buenos Aires Conference, the Progress Report outlines principal characteristics. TCDC ...

- ...involves deliberate and voluntary sharing, pooling or exchange of technical resources, knowledge, experience, skills and capabilities between two or more developing countries -- for their individual or mutual development, and in order to achieve national and collective self-reliance;
- ...is initiated and organized primarily by developing countries themselves, may involve participation of public institutions, private organizations or individuals, and is carried on with or without support of developed countries, the U.N. development system and other international organizations;
- ...utilizes expertise, consultancy services, research and training facilities, equipment and supplies entirely, or to the largest extent possible, from developing countries;
- ...embraces all sectors and forms of technical co-operation activity, may be bilateral or multilateral in scope and subregional, regional or interregional in character, and employs innovative approaches, methods and techniques as well as existing technical co-operation modalities.

U.N. System Action

U.N. agencies have undertaken a great many TCDC activities since Buenos Aires, some to raise "consciousness", and others of an operational nature, in support of efforts of the developing countries themselves. To mention just a few:

Categories, and illustrative examples, of these steps forward are:

Endorsement of Buenos Aires Plan of Action
by U.N. development agencies' Governing Bodies,
and calls for more TCDC within their programmes.

WHO's World Health Assembly has stated
that TCDC could be a major tool in
realizing the goal of "health for all
in the year 2000".

Strengthening of internal arrangements for TCDC.

A number of agencies have established TCDC
focal points.

Conducting orientation and training programmes.

UNDP includes a TCDC component in all such
programmes. During 1979 it held 9 courses
for 145 staff members and 60 agency and
Government officials.

Expanding TCDC Information Referral System
(TCDC/INRES).

The updated second edition of the TCDC/INRES
Directory of Services lists 1330 organizations
offering capacities for TCDC from 89 countries --
but this is still only 60 per cent of the
countries invited to register.

Endorsement of TCDC by substantive international
conferences.

Both the World Conference on Agrarian Reform
and Rural Development (Rome, July 1979) and
the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology
for Development (Vienna, August 1979) cited
TCDC as a means of achieving progress.

Development and strengthening of regional and subregional co-operative "networks" (e.g., institutions, research and training centres, etc.).

UNDP/ILO support for the Inter-American Centre for Labour Administration (CIAT) resulted in agreements on 20 joint projects between countries in the region. UNDP/UNESCO support is being provided for the new Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development (CARNEID).

Support for economic groupings and the advancement of ECDC.

Asian and Pacific producers of rubber, coconut, pepper, tropical timber products and jute received support for their commodity associations from UNDP, ESCAP and UNCTAD.

Support for bilateral TCDC.

WHO is backing an Egypt/Sudan exchange of expertise in industrial pharmacology, including a study of medicinal herbs used in pharmacological products. It also supports health activities in new settlements where inter-country hydroelectric projects have produced environmental changes (Brazil/Paraguay; Argentina/Paraguay; Uruguay/Argentina).

Increased use of developing countries' capacities.

UNIDO, with 30 per cent of its experts now from developing countries, has also advanced in use of their equipment and consultants. During the first 11 months of 1979 these consultancy contracts totalled \$2.1 million, as compared with \$1.9 million for the four-year period, 1975 - 78.

Measures in favour of disadvantaged and newly independent countries, to build their capacities for TCDC.

ITU has undertaken feasibility and pre-investment studies aimed at integrating African countries in these categories into the Pan-African Telecommunication Network. This will assist them in promoting and expanding their economic and social co-operation.

Innovative approaches.

FAO is helping develop draught animals for small and medium farms in Asia, the Near East and Africa. The interregional project concentrates on appropriate feeding, efficient harnessing designs, management and health control.

Co-ordination of promotional and operational activities within the U.N. development system.

UNDP and UNCTAD have jointly drawn up an ECDC/TCDC programme providing direction in trade expansion, monetary and financial co-operation, promotion of multi-national production enterprises, strengthening of subregional and regional economic integration, and co-operation in technology, commodities, shipping and insurance.

Constraints

Despite considerable TCDC activity reported by the U.N. development agencies, much remains to be done. Constraints to TCDC persist: attitudinal barriers favouring technical inputs from traditional sources ... competition among developing countries, which may lead to unwillingness to share successful experiences and expertise ... resistance to change ... lack of knowledge of developing countries' capacities ... need for trained personnel in many developing country institutions to identify, formulate and implement TCDC projects ... communications, transport and language barriers ... lack of means to finance TCDC activities ... absence of agreements to facilitate TCDC ... failure of some developing countries to establish TCDC focal points.

Recommendations for overcoming these problems are submitted for consideration by the High-Level Meeting.

* * * * *

BEYOND EXPERTS AND EQUIPMENT

"There should be stronger emphasis in the future on TCDC as an instrument for inter-country co-operation in those fields and programmes where developing countries have built up indigenous capabilities, acquired experience that is unique to their problems and conditions, and where there are mutual advantages and complementarities in co-operating among themselves."

The report on enhancing the capacities of developing countries for technical co-operation stresses that TCDC is intended to help solve particular problems, rather than just increase the use of experts, equipment, subcontracts, etc. from developing countries in technical co-operation programmes. There is particular advantage in using developing country capacities, it says, in fields where these countries have accumulated valuable and often unique experience through their own development efforts.

Improving ratios

The report reviews the utilization of developing country capacities within technical co-operation projects supported by the U.N. development system, examines factors which prevent further increases in the use of these capabilities, and makes suggestions for improvements.

Recommendations 31 and 32 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action call for increases in the use of developing countries' capacities within projects supported by the U.N. development system. In most categories, figures show that the use of these capacities has been going up. For example, statistics on UNDP-supported projects reveal:

Percentage of inputs from developing countries

<u>1975</u>		<u>1978</u>
Experts	26.9	29.2
Equipment	12.1	16.8
Subcontracts	7	16.6
Fellowships	34	33.2

The wide information gap which still exists with regard to developing countries' capacities and needs is still a chief factor limiting increased use of these capacities, according to the report. Other constraints cited include the inability of many developing countries to spare skilled personnel

(which accounts for the fact that the majority of developing country experts working in other developing countries come from a limited number of countries); specific needs and circumstances of individual projects for particular kinds of expertise and/or equipment, difficult to find in developing countries; and lack of systematic procedures to locate suitable experts, consultants and equipment.

The report suggests that a more intensive search for developing country capacities at the regional level, with the long-term goal of developing a central computerized roster for the whole U.N. system on their availability, could be beneficial. Assisting Governments in building up their national recruitment services, facilitating an exchange of rosters of candidates and capacities for TCDC among them and a concentrated effort to fully utilize training facilities available in the developing countries are other recommended positive actions.

Future U.N. role

Looking ahead to UNDP's Third IPF Cycle (1982-86) and the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-90), the report advises that the U.N. agencies should continue their efforts to utilize more developing country capacities in the projects and programmes they support. But, it points out, TCDC carried on within programmes implemented by U.N. agencies will always be limited in scale, given the share of U.N. assistance in over-all aid flows. (In 1978, the U.N. system was responsible for only 14 per cent of official development assistance (ODA), as defined by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).)

This will require a change of emphasis, from concern with project inputs to a broader approach involving promoting and strengthening mechanisms and programmes to expand and diversify TCDC as part of the natural process of inter-country co-operation in the developing world. For example, attention might be given to:

- ...integrating TCDC within existing intergovernmental organizations, regional and subregional integration schemes and other structures established by developing countries in their common interest;
- ...promoting linkages of institutions, facilities and programmes in various fields;
- ...associating horizontal technical co-operation structures and programmes in the developing world with technical and financial resources of developed countries;
- ...continuing to strengthen the Information Referral System (TCDC/INRES) to bridge the information gap.

* * * * *

RENEWED LINKS FOR A NEW ORDER

A new international economic order (NIEO) requires a new transport and communication order in which the continuing imbalances between North and South in all modes of transport and communication will be eliminated and closer links established among developing countries.

The report on TCDC's role in strengthening transport and communications among developing countries advises that better statistical information will be required for a comprehensive grasp of transport's key role in the NIEO. Data are needed on surpluses and shortfalls in the South of major raw materials, food and manufactured goods; intra- and interregional transport strategies; methods of promoting economic integration; and arrangements to facilitate trade.

According to the report, strengthening transport and communications among developing countries is central to the very concept of TCDC. At the same time, intensification of TCDC is necessary to right North-South imbalances and fill South-South gaps, particularly in such areas as:

- ...identification of technical capabilities and needs of developing countries;
- ...collection and dissemination of information;
- ...exchange of experience in adaptation and transfer of technological progress in equipment and machinery;
- ...integrated transport planning and implementation.

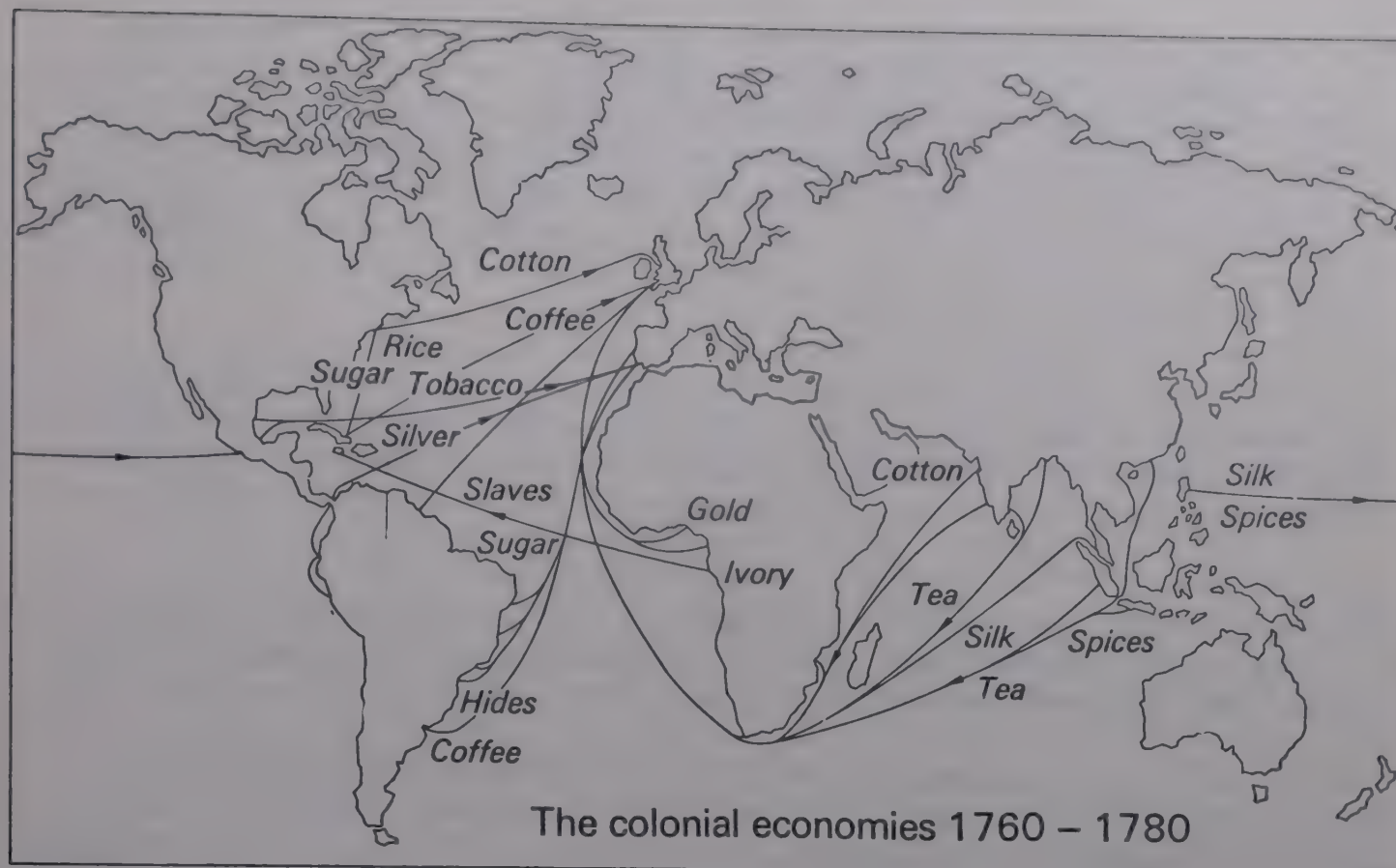
Restoring historical connexions

The report analyses the impact of historical and current linkages upon developing countries. Extensive tables, maps and diagrams compare the quantity, quality and ownership of the transport and communications infrastructure in the North and South.

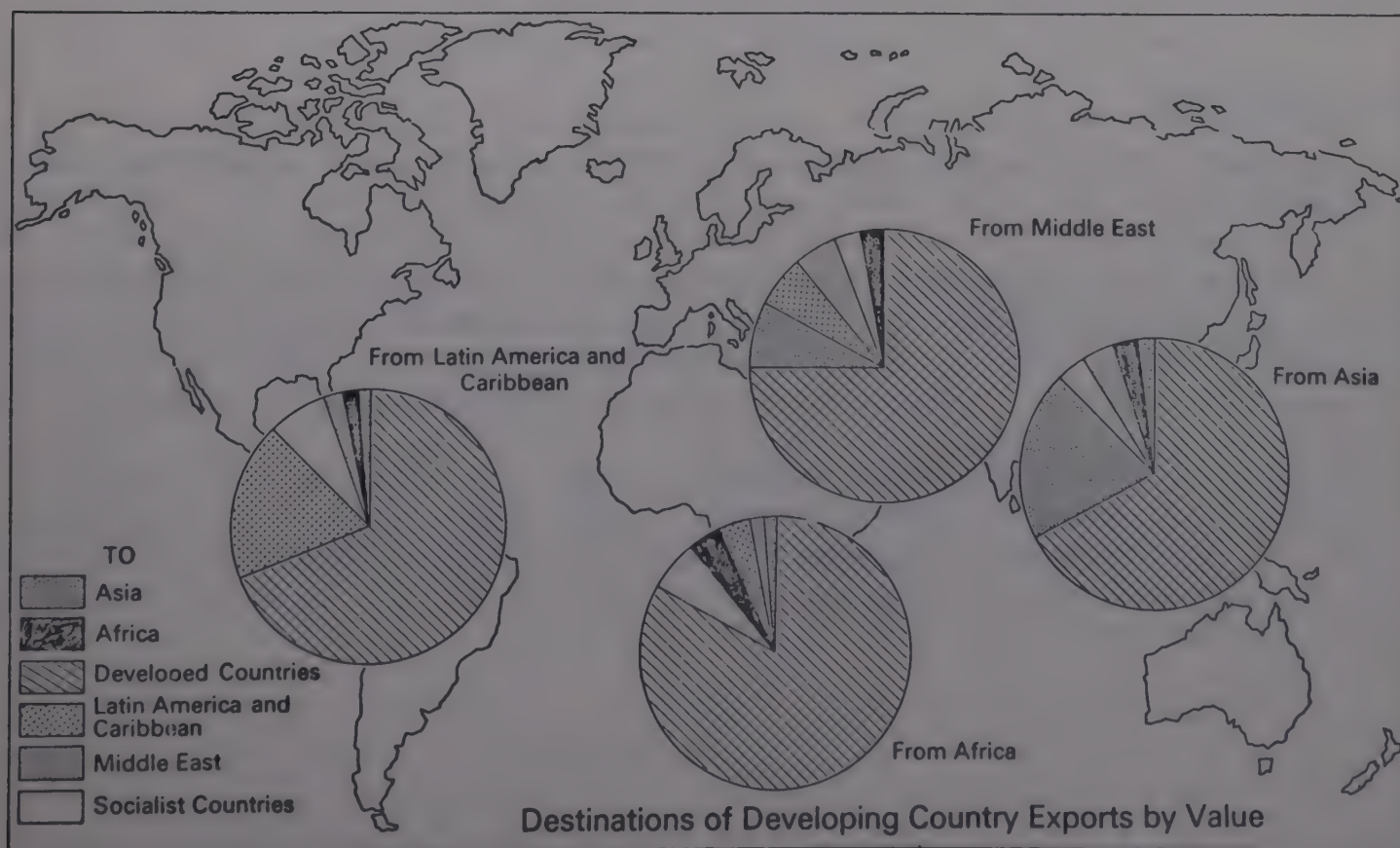
It is shown that a self-reliant South-South system of trade, transport and communication existed from earliest times, right up until it was interrupted by European colonial expansion:

Long-distance travel and transport in the South originated in prehistoric times and spread widely with the growth of the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China and India.

Man's earliest oceanic voyages are believed to have been taken by maritime peoples living along the shores of the Indian Ocean, from the Red Sea to the China Seas. Early on, regular trade and traffic was established linking Asia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific and countries of the Mediterranean. Ancient overland trade routes also led through Asia and Africa, and -- though less well documented -- early passages are also known to have existed among the Indians who inhabited Latin America.



By the period 1760 - 1780 a world colonial economy had redirected trade routes towards the North as the sea-based empires of Europe became supreme.



Today the level of trade among developing countries remains low. Most developing country exports are destined for the developed world.

This variety and scope of exchanges in what is now called the "developing world" was probably the earliest form of technical co-operation among nations. It involved transfers of navigational techniques and technologies for printing and making such items as paper, dyes and alloys. The trade routes of the pre-colonial era were thus great arteries through which knowledge travelled from one country to another. Even in the 17th century, there could be no claims in the North for technical superiority over the South.

When the established South-South technological and trade links did begin to break up, after the opening of the Cape route to India in 1497, they were destroyed not by the North's productive system or commercial enterprise, but by its superiority in military techniques.

Colonial and post-colonial dependence of the countries of the South on the North and the continuing economic North-South imbalances and South-South gaps which have necessitated the call for a NIEO are described:

By 1760, a recognizable world "colonial" trading system was being operated by the North, whose chief aim was to extract as much profit as possible from colonial enterprises. The process of severing the ancient trade and transport links took various forms in different parts of the world. But in time, Africa, the greater part of South America and much of Asia became extensions of the industrial maritime powers of the North, as sources of raw materials and food. Entire populations were moved from one part of the world to another to work on plantations, and transport systems were redesigned to serve colonial interests.

Current imbalances

Broad North-South imbalances and specific transport and communication gaps are reviewed:

The greatest proportion of developing country exports is destined for developed countries. Relatively few go to other developing countries, even within the same region. There is a high level of trade between the developed countries, and the rapid growth in world trade by value is predominantly North-North. There is also a rising level of exports from the developed to the developing countries, while the level of South-South trade is relatively low and has had a slight growth rate over the years. This is attributable to the paucity of intraregional links, the low level of transport infrastructure and the imbalances in the ownership and control of transport in the world.

The existing commercial links are reinforced by the present infrastructure of transport and communications, which keeps the South dependent on the North for capital, skills, services and other development support needs. This economic dependency can only be changed when transport and communication patterns change. TCDC has a crucial role to play in redressing imbalances.

Assessments, by region, are given of existing capabilities, problems and potentials of developing countries in sea, air, road and rail transport; inland waterways; new multimodal transport (made possible by the "container revolution"); telecommunications (including news flow); and postal services:

Though severe problems and disadvantages remain, interregional trade has begun to expand and several comprehensive region-wide projects are under way to re-establish ancient and develop new South-South trade routes, thereby revitalising a South-South international economy. Examples are the Trans-Asian Highway, the Pan-American Highway System, the Trans-African Highway System, the Western Asia Highway System, the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, the Inter-American Telecommunications Network, the Asian Telecommunications Network, and the Middle East and Mediterranean Network.

Projects are also under way to build interregional links for improving South-North and South-South news flows.

Investments and technical assistance

The study concludes that massive investments and large technical assistance programmes, requiring international support, are still needed.

Immediate needs which lend themselves to regional solutions are for capital and skilled personnel. Through regional institutes, courses can be developed, modern methods elaborated, and equipment provided for training the great numbers of personnel needed at all levels. Trade procedures can be simplified and standardized to reduce delays and costs and generate additional flows. Innovative approaches may be tried (e.g., establishing awards for books in given disciplines for authors from developing countries, with winning selections translated and given wide distribution).

In short, radical changes in orientation, composition and function of many aspects of transportation and communications are required to break the old colonial patterns and produce the much-needed new order.

* * * * *



AFRICA'S VITAL RESOURCE

Most research on issues affecting African women's lives is conducted by those outside the continent. Two years ago, unwilling to accept this fact, African women researchers created The Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD), with headquarters in Dakar, Senegal.

Contributed by AAWORD, the paper on building new knowledge through TCDC:

- ...outlines unfortunate effects exogenous research has had upon African women historically, and shows how current studies also fail to respond to African needs and priorities;
- ...traces AAWORD's origins, explains its objectives, and describes achievements and constraints;
- ...recounts AAWORD experiences which may be instructive for other developing countries wishing to form similar organizations.

Rationale

In colonial times, the paper points out, most research on Africa was conducted by European men, with the primary purpose of facilitating colonial rule. Though increased attention has been given to women in recent years, the majority of research on Africa is currently carried out by either western women academics (who tend to view the continent from their own cultural bias), or international development agency personnel (whose optic may be that of their organization's particular specialization). As a result, analyses and projects often reflect researchers' priorities more than those of intended beneficiaries:

"...concomitant with Africa's role in the world economy as provider of raw material and recipient of manufactured products, the international division of intellectual labour is such that Africa and Africans are providers of 'raw data' and recipients of finished products in the form of 'theories' and development programmes."

Existing research on Africa is indicted for its "externality", faulty methodology and ethnocentrism. The predominant trend to see man as the enemy who has failed to "integrate women in development" is challenged, as African women question the nature of this "development" into which they are now to be thrust:

"While patriarchal views and structures oppress women all over the world, women are also members of classes and countries that dominate others and enjoy privileges in terms of access to resources. Hence, contrary to the best intentions of 'sisterhood' not all women share identical interests."

Genesis

AAWORD was developed through two meetings attended by African women involved with research and development -- the Lusaka Consultative Meeting (December, 1976), and the Dakar Workshop (December, 1977). At these meetings, African women from all parts of the continent worked together to establish policies for the organization they were to form, determine research priorities, and define methodologies. Both were funded by the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC). The Dakar Workshop was sponsored by the African Institute of Development and Economic Planning (IDEP) and the Council on the Development of Social and Economic Research in Africa (CODESRIA).

The women agreed that AAWORD's membership would be open to indigenous African women researchers adhering to the organization's aims: promotion of multidimensional development (that intended to create political awareness, as well as to bring about economic, social, cultural and psychological fulfillment of African people); and sensitizing Governments, public authorities and research centres to the need for decolonizing research.

Specific objectives established were to:

- ...create and develop lines of communication between the women researchers themselves, and between them and others concerned with problems of development in Africa;
- ...promote research oriented towards action, involving participation of local populations in the formulation, realization and evaluation of development projects concerning them;
- ...evaluate and re-examine methodologies and research priorities being applied in Africa;
- ...undertake and develop publishing activities.

These were to be accomplished by:

- ...identification of resources and facilities to be used by members;
- ...encouragement of formation of national research groups in conjunction with National Research Centres;
- ...maintenance of contact with research groups working towards similar objectives in other developing countries;
- ...creation of publications to end the present isolation of African researchers, establish a permanent communication network among them, and publish results of their research.

Progress and constraints

AAWORD achievements have included the establishment of fruitful contacts with local and international agencies such as the U.N. African Training and Research Centre of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa; and collaboration with ILO on a "Studies on Rural Women" project.

Among the problems have been:

- ...creating local acceptance and serious consideration of issues AAWORD deems essential for transforming the lives of African women, and the continent as a whole;
- ...inherited structural constraints (e.g., costs of and time required for transport and communications; lack of reference materials);
- ...dependence upon external sources for funding, with the resulting need to write proposals acceptable to donors but not necessarily addressing top African priorities;
- ...local researchers' educational backgrounds and methodological skills, often acquired abroad;
- ...other domestic and professional obligations of the researchers.

AAWORD has found publications, conferences and seminars which afford women opportunities for sharing knowledge especially helpful in overcoming these constraints. Its experience has shown that co-operation with existing local groups and institutes, and use of existing facilities, is both efficient and economical. Through international conferences and articles in development-oriented journals many women in Latin America and Asia have learned of AAWORD and requested details on its experience with a view to forming similar associations.

The paper concludes with a listing of types of arrangements that enable the generation of new knowledge. These are:

- ...internal recognition of research as an important tool of development, and allocation of all possible resources for strengthening regional and subregional institutions and groups;
- ...academic freedom and open debate on research findings;
- ...support of donor agencies, both national and international, for projects that are local priorities;
- ...continuous training of new local researchers, and retraining of established researchers, to ensure the endogenous validity of their skills and practices;

- ...merging theory and practice, through regular contacts of researchers and development agents, via discussion forums, and by reporting research findings and abstract scientific concepts in simple language accessible to large audiences;
- ...provision of reference materials in local research institutes and universities;
- ...constant use of the media for features and debates challenging harmful traditions and stereotypes, and dissemination of research findings;
- ...South-South exchanges of development experiences through direct contacts and exchanges of publications;
- ...continuous exchange and dialogue between researchers in different parts of the world, based on principles of equal participation and reciprocity.

In a word, "in the case of this Association, the reinforced spirit to situate African women as a vital resource without which Africa cannot develop is the single most important knowledge that is in the process of being generated".



"GRASS ROOTS" APPROACH FOR CITIES



By the year 2,000, 42.3 per cent of the total population of developing countries will be living in cities. One-half to three-quarters of the population of these cities could be living in sub-standard conditions.

Faced with these projections, what steps are needed to put people back into development planning?

This is the central concern of the report on Urbanization and Poverty, based on research in 15 cities in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Urban development programmes, it finds, "have not evolved into comprehensive attacks on the interrelated problems of poverty". Instead, they adhere "to a traditional public works orientation, reflecting the engineering competence of municipal authorities who may be uncomfortable in dealing with the 'softer' components".

The report holds that all programmes -- in housing, employment, education or other areas -- will continue to have a limited impact until poor people themselves are brought, by both Governments and the private, voluntary sector, into development decision-making and implementation.

It advises that involving the poor in their own destiny can best be put into practice at the grass-roots level, through community-based organizations which have the confidence of the people and the skills and capacity to deal directly with the authorities and with other sources of external support.

Since Governments are not always able to deal directly with the poor, the report suggests that they must often depend on the voluntary sector (usually international service organizations) to bridge the gap between the lower echelons of Government and the impoverished community. These organizations tend to compete among themselves, and their effectiveness in addressing the real needs of low-income neighbourhoods suffers from the absence of agreed principles regarding programming of assistance and co-ordination of their separate interventions. Correcting this deficiency without detriment to the pluralistic value of private voluntary efforts is more likely to occur at an inter-country level removed from the local pressures that agencies experience in operations.

New thinking and exchanges

Several existing approaches to dealing with urban poverty are examined and a number of new ways to think about on-going problems and their solutions introduced. These are firmly based on systematic assessment of the needs and behaviour patterns of human beings and can lend themselves "to a fruitful exchange of experience among developing countries". For example, the following approaches are presented:

- ...Adoption of appropriate planning standards which place the poor in perspective. For the most part, needs of the poor are now disregarded or treated as incidental to the main thrust of urban development. Given their large share in cities' populations, the poor should become a central consideration in future planning. The extent to which their needs are met and their energies mobilized will largely decide the future viability of developing country cities.
- ...A fresh orientation, based on the assumption that the poor have the capacity to analyse their own situations, identify their own problems, make decisions and negotiate directly with the authorities and outside sources of grants and technical assistance. For example, surveys taken by school drop-outs and others from the neighbourhood, using simple questionnaires, can be more effective and less costly than those done by outsiders. Slum-dwellers show ingenuity and imagination in coping with their own housing and employment needs. The informal sector is noted for its exuberance and vitality. Given a chance, these characteristics could have a determining influence on the future of the poor.
- ...Viewing slums and squatter settlements in dynamic terms, as an evolving series of responses to urban opportunities and needs. These communities need to be analysed in the light of such variables as security of tenure, strength of co-operative networks, and access to employment opportunities. The more secure the tenure, the more networks of kinship and mutual support will run through a neighbourhood, which in turn will be more secure and stable.

..Involving developing country universities and institutes of research in co-operatively devising methodologies that produce action-oriented findings required by urban administrators, and at the same time, draw poor people themselves into active roles in identifying their own resources, capabilities and needs.

..Sharing and joint analysis of experience in the upgrading of inner-city slums with multi-storey buildings and high population densities. Special problems arise in these areas from such factors as mixed land uses, high incidence of renting and absence of community organization. Principles and methods for upgrading could be established and then tailored to each locality's unique conditions.



...Maximum mobilization of the co-operative building traditions found in many societies, to ensure that the most vulnerable elements of the community also benefit from improvements and are not displaced. These traditions may offer models for construction of multi-family projects in areas where more rudimentary forms of self-help cannot apply. For example, workers on a project can receive payment partly in cash, to support their families while construction is taking place, and partly in ownership of a dwelling unit when the project is completed.

- ...Exchange of case studies detailing work by community-based groups to analyse local needs, establish viable social and economic programmes, and negotiate effectively with Government and outside sources of financial and technical support. This would serve to identify common elements and approaches that have proven effective (e.g., improving access of micro-enterprises to credit and involving the community in training residents to fill basic skill needs).
- ...Regional and interregional exchanges and workshops to disseminate information on innovative approaches concerning the predominant role of women in slums and squatter settlements. Because women in most poor families must work, and are frequently heads of households, inner-city slums and squatter settlements hum with informal, mutually supportive activities they have organized (e.g., day-care centres). Lack of literacy and skills, however, means they must accept the most menial, low-paid jobs, and they have little access to such avenues of self-help as employment information, legal advice and banking credit.
- ...Strengthened networks designed to foster local ingenuity and develop and test prototypes of technologies appropriate to the needs and resources of low-income urban neighbourhoods, notably with respect to decentralized systems of sewage treatment and recycling of garbage.
- ...Joint training of lower-echelon officials, social workers and community leaders, to bridge the gap between providers of services and the low-income community. The problems encountered in projects calling for a high degree of popular involvement stem less from faulty conception than from difficulties in implementation. One reason for the lack of real communication between slum dwellers and the authorities results from the fact that principles relating to the integrated improvement of slums and squatter settlements have not permeated from policy levels to the lower levels of municipal bureaucracies. National training centres in developing countries and university-based institutes having urban community development experience should collaborate in developing the necessary training philosophy, curricula and methods which can then be adapted and applied in each national and municipal situation.

Strong and effective grass-roots organizations, with the skills and planning capacity to deal directly and responsibly with bureaucracy, banks, voluntary agencies and other outside sources of support, offer the best hope for cities and the people who live in them.

* * * * *

FINDING FUNDS

What resources are available for financing TCDC?
How can they be mobilized?

Recommendation 38 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action -- and U.N. General Assembly resolution 33/134 endorsing it -- state clearly that developing countries themselves bear major responsibility for financing TCDC activities.

At the same time, however, it is emphasized that support is required from other sources such as developed countries, the United Nations development system, regional and international funds, development banks, and inter-governmental financial institutions and agencies. All of these groups are urged to devise ways and means of financing TCDC.

The "Financial Resources and Arrangements for TCDC" report was prepared by a team of consultants, based on research and discussions with Government officials in selected developing and developed countries, personnel of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions directly concerned with TCDC, and representatives of the U.N. development system. It represents an initial effort to analyse the current state of TCDC financing and makes a number of suggestions for improvements.

No figures are given. Many TCDC activities are under way, according to the report, but the absence of documentation on their financial magnitude makes it impossible to quantify resources expended (or available) for TCDC. It is confirmed that most TCDC activities are being financed out of developing countries' own resources, though support from other potential sources of finance named in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action is noted.

Some problems identified

The consultants found certain problems related to TCDC financing:

- ...Differences of interpretation as to what constitutes a TCDC activity make it difficult to isolate TCDC projects and quantify specific financial allocations for them.
- ...There are well-prepared TCDC project proposals in need of financing on the one hand -- and funds available for TCDC unutilized for lack of project formulation capabilities on the other. This demonstrates the need for a continuous availability of funds for TCDC, as well as for an organized exchange of information on potential TCDC projects and means available to finance them.
- ...Allocations for TCDC are not consolidated by developing countries. They either do not exist or are earmarked for narrowly defined purposes (e.g., fellowships, in-service training, use of experts/consultants or purchase of equipment from other developing countries, etc.).

- ...Most countries do not yet have focal points or co-ordinating mechanisms to compile and consolidate TCDC activities by type and value, and generate information on existing and potential TCDC projects.

Recommendations

The report suggests various means through which different groups can mobilize and organize greater resources for TCDC:

Developing Countries

- ...Consolidation of TCDC appropriations for various sectors under a single heading in the national budget. This would permit an estimate to be made of the availability of TCDC resources, their utilization and future requirements.
- ...Establishment of a national fund for TCDC, drawing resources from the budget, as well as other sources (e.g., institutions and enterprises within the country; contributions from abroad). Rules governing its use should be flexible, permitting the financing of a wide variety of TCDC and/or ECDC activities, ranging from study programmes and provision of technical assistance, to promotion of multinational production enterprises and strengthening of subregional and regional economic integration.
- ...Encouragement of private institutions and enterprises, including non-governmental organizations and private technical voluntary associations (e.g., those concerned with science/technology, education, health, industry, agriculture, transport, telecommunications, etc.) to establish links with similar groups in other developing countries. This could be done through such means as tax exemptions, liberalization of exchange controls, favourable credit schemes, etc.
- ...Combining financial resources of developing countries with those from external sources. Modalities for such co-operation might include direct contributions to developing countries' national funds, funds for specific projects, earmarking part of development aid for TCDC, allocations for countries which provide technical services and equipment in co-operation with an international agency, multi-bilateral arrangements, and concessional loans.
- ...Use of part of the UNDP "IPF" for TCDC activities, in accordance with guidelines ensuring retention of the international character of the United Nations funds, yet preserving basic TCDC elements.*

* The "IPF" - Indicative Planning Figure -- refers to the amount of technical assistance UNDP allocates to a developing country over a five-year programming cycle. In addition to national IPFs, there are regional, interregional and global ones, earmarked for inter-country activities.

Developed Countries

- ...Earmarking a part of their aid for support of TCDC, and increasing budgets so that the TCDC allocation represents a net addition to the assistance that would normally be provided.
- ...Reorienting policies and procedures to maximize use of developing countries' capacities in technical co-operation programmes.
- ...Making special contributions to specific TCDC projects.

Development Banks and Funds

- ...Providing loans for TCDC projects to supplement developing countries' national funds.
- ...Financing intercountry projects (e.g., international and regional research institutes), and opening lines of credit to subregional and national development banks for such activities.
- ...Using more developing country capacities in programmes financed. This might require such action as granting developing countries a margin of preference in certain cases; conducting surveys to identify problems encountered by developing country firms in securing contracts and recommending measures to strengthen their capabilities; identification of developing country firms' greatest potentials; and development of computerized rosters of firms qualified and available for development work.

United Nations Development System

- ...Greater utilization of U.N. development system organizations' regular and extra-budgetary funds for TCDC activities.
- ...Increasing the part of UNDP's Programme Reserve which the organization's Governing Council has agreed may be used to support TCDC.
- ...Facilitating use of UNDP IPFs for TCDC through Governing Council endorsement of flexible guidelines.
- ...Use of the recently-established United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for TCDC in such fields as appropriate technology and collaborative scientific research.
- ...Furnishing Governments with information on comparative project experience and options for project design and technical co-operation resources.

- ...Use of UNDP's Information Referral System (TCDC/INRES) and its Inquiry Service for collecting information on sources for financing TCDC, which would be made available to Governments and agencies identifying TCDC potentials in need of financing.
- ...Continuation of the role the UN development system has played in catalyzing, promoting and supporting TCDC activities.

* * * * *

REGIONAL MEETINGS

AMMAN SETTING FOR ARAB STATES' TCDC MEETING

In preparation for the 26 May - 2 June High-Level TCDC review, Amman, Jordan, will host a Regional TCDC Meeting for the Arab States from 15 - 17 April 1980, co-sponsored by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States, the Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Ms. Naima Al-Shayji, Director, Department of Technical Co-operation, Kuwait, has been recruited to prepare a background paper for consideration at this meeting. It will focus on existing and suggested institutional mechanisms for the implementation of TCDC within the region in relation to:

- ...appropriate application of science and technology, with special reference to desertification and water/irrigation;
- ...co-operation between scientific and technological institutions;
- ...education and technical training;
- ...traditional and renewable energy sources;
- ...transport and telecommunication.

Government officials attending this meeting, expected to be high-level planners, are being requested to submit presentations on successful and negative TCDC experiences related to the background paper.

* * * * *

AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO DISCUSS TCDC

...Rural development

...Food production, processing and marketing

...Science and technology for development

These will be the areas of focus at the Conference of Governmental Experts on Technical Co-operation among African Countries, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, 12 - 20 May, 1980.

This Conference will bring together high-level African governmental experts and decision-makers responsible for agriculture and rural development; food production and agro-industries; national science and technology co-ordination; over-all national planning and policy-making; and international co-operation.

It is being organized by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa, which has appointed Professor Mahdi Elmandjra (Morocco), former Assistant Director-General of UNESCO and President of the World Federation of Future Studies, as Co-ordinator. Jean-Baptiste Yonké (Cameroon), former FAO Senior Agricultural Adviser and previously UNDP Resident Representative in Burundi has responsibility for rural development and food production, processing and marketing inputs. Dr. Aklilu Lemma (Ethiopia), former Principal Scientific Co-ordinator of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development is looking after matters of science and technology.

UNDP will further contribute by bearing delegates' transport and per diem costs in cases where this becomes necessary in order to ensure the fullest possible representation from African States.

Other Conference participants will include representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa and other agencies of the U.N. development system; the Organization of African Unity and other Inter-Governmental Organizations; and Non-Governmental Organizations active in African development.

Beyond the conceptual

Translating TCDC concepts into practical terms will be the Conference's main business. Six major objectives have been set:

1. To promote an exchange of information among African countries on their experiences (both positive and negative) in each of the three main subject areas, and thereby encourage the establishment of a "data bank" of such experiences which, periodically updated, can serve all African countries as reference material.

2. To compare Africa's experiences in rural development, food production, processing and marketing, and science and technology for development with those of developing countries in other regions -- and identify worthwhile projects in other regions which would be worth trying in Africa.
3. To examine recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, August 1979) and the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (Rome, July 1979) in order to identify concrete actions that could be undertaken to implement these recommendations in Africa, within a TCDC context.
4. To promote and organize technical co-operation among African countries in the main subject areas, based on African national, subregional and regional experiences, by identifying specific priority areas and opportunities for co-operation that could lead to new projects, as well as obstacles which might have to be overcome in order to enhance their implementation.
5. To compile a compendium of co-operation agreements already existing between and among African countries which might serve as a source of inspiration for further co-operation pacts.
6. To prepare for the 26 May - 2 June UNDP High-Level TCDC Meeting to be held in Geneva.

Documentation

In line with these objectives, documents being prepared for the Africa TCDC Conference include:

- ...summary of African experiences in each of the three major areas;
- ...highlights of non-African experiences which might have practical application in Africa;
- ...compendium of co-operative agreements between and among African countries;
- ...paper identifying specific priority areas in which Governments could consider launching projects at subregional and regional levels;

* * * * *

AFRICAN COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES

"...since in most of the African countries more than 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, rural development really means just development."

(Michel Doo Kingué, Assistant Administrator of the UNDP and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa)

A sizable body of development experience has been accumulated by African countries in each of the major subject areas to be discussed during the Nairobi Conference. TCDC NEWS has collected a few examples of such experiences, which other countries might find interesting. Several have already attracted considerable attention.

Rural Development

Tanzania's effort to raise health standards

Despite the fact that there are just over 500 fully-qualified doctors to cover a population of 16 million, medical care is widely available in rural Tanzania, through a system of village health posts and dispensaries. The facilities are staffed by rural medical aides, maternal and child health aides and health auxiliaries, who are supported by village medical helpers. The aides treat simple diseases and are skilled in diagnosing serious illnesses, which they refer to more sophisticated health centres or hospitals.

The programme includes a strong health education component focussing on improved nutrition, better hygiene and sanitation practices and other preventive measures.





Upper Volta's resettlement of nomads

An approach developed at the Matourkou Agricultural Training Centre has helped former "slash-and-burn" cultivators settle down and practice rotational agriculture. Emphasis is on maximum participation by farmers in planning and decision-making, and optimum use of local skills in building houses, silos and wells for new communities.

The Government provides land, loans for farm animals, plows, seeds, etc., and training and extension services for both men and women. Incomes of participating families have doubled and tripled.

Sudan's Youth Training Centres

To provide under-educated, unskilled youth with income-earning skills they can employ in their own communities, and at the same time meet local needs for semi-skilled workers, Sudan is establishing Youth Training Centres throughout the country.

Courses are offered in wood, metal and leatherwork trades, electrical wiring, auto-mechanics, radio and TV maintenance, plumbing, bricklaying and tailoring. Young women learn skills they can apply to reduce household expenses and earn extra income (e.g., sewing, handicrafts, cloth-painting, home economics, knitting, embroidery and macramé).

Centres also offer afternoon and evening community programmes. Several have kindergartens which provide pre-school children from low-income families with education, balanced meals and medical care.

By 1983, Sudan aims to have a total of 63 centres serving 90,000 rural participants, as well as 12,200 urban residents.

GOOD FOOD FOR GOOD HEALTH



CONTACT NATIONAL RABBIT PROJECT
KWABENYA



RABBIT IS TASTY



Food production, processing and marketing

Ghana's "backyard" campaigns

To ensure adequate nutritious food and increase protein consumption, Ghana is encouraging families to plant vegetable gardens and breed rabbits in their backyards, as part of "Operation Feed Yourself".

Since rabbits multiply rapidly, a breeder who starts with a buck and a doe (each costing about \$8.00) can obtain as much meat over the course of a year as would be provided by an entire cow. Rabbits will thrive on table scraps, brewery waste and native vines and grasses.

Nigeria's small-scale palm oil mill

A device which would enable small-holders to increase the quantity and quality of oil produced has been developed at Nigeria's Institute for Oil Palm Research. Small farmers' traditional processing techniques often fail to recover 50 per cent of the oil available, and that which is produced is of a quality unsuitable for export.

Consisting of a sterilizer/cooker, a horizontal digester and a decanting tank, the device is able to process 250 kg of fresh fruit bunches per hour. It is designed so that farmers can use all fruit wastes (nut shells, fruit fibres, leaves) for fuel, thereby consuming a minimum of precious firewood.

The Institute has also built a device for mechanical removal of the pericarp of palm fruits, based on Malaysian designs.

Liberia's livestock feed research

In Liberia, low-cost, nutritional livestock feed may be manufactured from at least 80 per cent locally-produced materials. Being tested for this purpose are rice bran, dried cassava, sorghum, dried legume plant leaves, oyster shells, palm kernels and rubber seeds.

Significant findings have resulted from feeding broiler chickens and weaned pigs with mixtures containing treated, ground rubber seeds in proportions of 50 and 40 per cent, respectively. After prolonged feeding, animals fed with the mixtures showed no toxic effects and no significant differences in weight gain, when compared with animals fed expensive imported commercial feeds.

Rubber seeds would be readily available, as Liberia's rubber plantations cover some 1,150,000 acres and can produce from 700 to 1,050 lbs. of seeds per acre.

The findings are being shared with Malaysia's Rubber Research Institute.

Science and Technology for Development

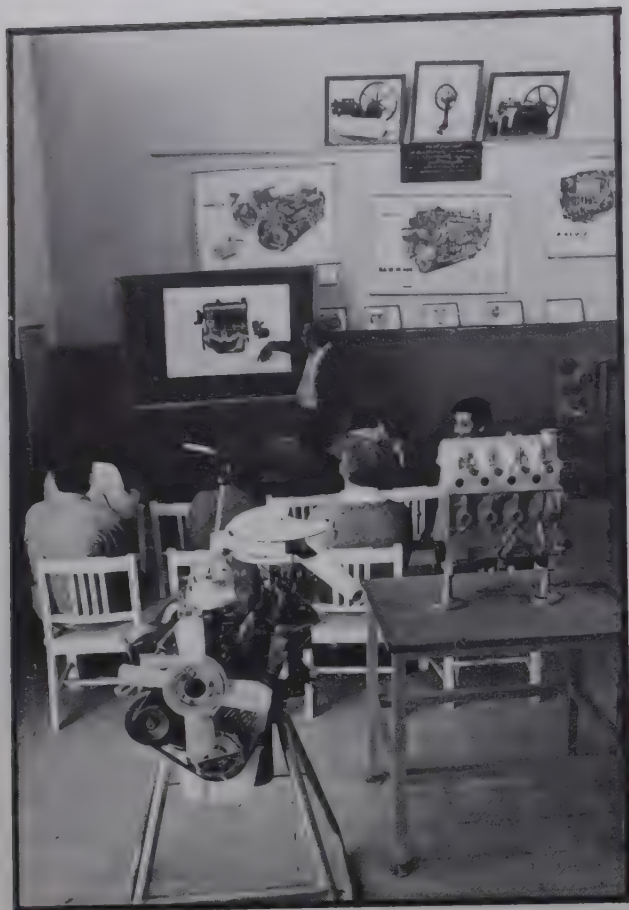
Mali's low-moisture road-building techniques

Road-building experiments at Gao, Mali, have proved it feasible to obtain the normally recommended compaction and stability standards for earth roads using natural lateritic gravels and from 6 to 12 times less water than required by traditional technology. The water savings are of vital importance in arid and semi-arid regions, where supplies must be brought in at great cost and are subject to loss through rapid evaporation.

The techniques also cut down working time of compactors, thereby saving energy. Tests have shown that road construction costs may be reduced from 8 to 20 per cent in arid areas and approximately 7 per cent in non-arid regions.

Additional experiments are planned in Mali, as well as in Algeria, Niger, Morocco, Egypt, Kenya and other countries. The techniques will be applied to sections of the Trans-Saharan Road, now under construction, which will pass through Gao.

Egypt's industrial designs



Technologies suited to local needs and conditions are the speciality of the Engineering and Industrial Design Development Centre. The Centre serves industry through the design of machinery, plant layout and manufacturing processes; and consumers by developing and adapting products with affordable prices.

Among the Centre's designs are a non-automated washing machine costing less than one-fifth as much as a Western model; a cooking stove which works on either gas or electricity and can therefore function when either source of power is not available; a special bus for inner-city transport which allows for driver and passenger muscle stress points; and a simple building construction winch which costs only a fraction as much as a tower crane.

Swaziland's village technologies

A Village Technology Unit is an integral component of a pilot community development project aimed at increasing incomes of rural women, many of whose menfolk are employed in towns. Devices which can ease women's workload and thereby afford them time for income-earning activities are on display at an accessible site next to the project's training workshop. They have been viewed by large numbers of community residents.

Among the technologies are concrete containers for safely storing grain or water, a charcoal cooler which acts as a refrigerator, a hot box cooker which keeps food warm, a wooden washing machine, solar dryers, a sisal spinner, a groundnut sheller, a hydraulic ram pump and a fumigation pit-latrine.

It has been found that people are reluctant to take the time and trouble to build the devices for themselves, since they require only one of each. However, they are eager to purchase the technologies if they are constructed by local artisans.



PUBLICATIONS

BRIDGES ACROSS THE SOUTH: Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries, by B.P. Menon. 154 pages. Pergamon Press. Hardcover (0 08 024645 1h) - \$16.00; softcover student edition (0 08 024646 Xs) - \$5.95.

Twelve chapters trace the evolution of TCDC from its origins, through the Buenos Aires Conference, and examine future prospects. Appendices provide an annotated list of major schemes and institutions for promoting ECDC and the text of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

No. 7

RESULTS OF GLOBAL
AFRICAN, ARAB MEETINGS

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TCDC News

July — September 1980

Bridges Across the South

INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach" and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.



The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.



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"YOU CAN'T DREAM SELF-RELIANCE AND THEN
PLACE YOUR FATE IN SOMEONE ELSE'S HANDS"



At the end of the Nairobi TCDC Conference, a panel of journalists questioned Mr. Michel Doo Kingue, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa. The journalists were: Herman Igambi (Voice of Kenya); Job Githinji (Standard Newspaper); and Oliver Litondo (Voice of Africa). Following are edited extracts of that interview.

Conference purposes

Q: Can you start by telling us about the background and aims of this Conference and about any solutions it has come up with for technical co-operation among African countries?

A: In February 1979, UNDP sponsored a colloquium in Monrovia on the future prospects of African development by the year 2000. This was the first-ever meeting of African experts on the future development of our continent. There, we unanimously agreed that the term "transfer of technology from developed to developing countries" should be banned from the language of African experts. There is no one particular area of the world where technology has to be born and stored, and where everybody should go and import it. Every country should develop technology according to the physical conditions of the country, the requirements of the people, the psychological approach to problems, the people's intelligence and genius, and so on.

In early history, by the year 600 or so, Africa was producing iron which was imported by India for the making of swords; Malawi's name comes from the furnace in that part of the world where iron industry was very much developed. Some of the drugs that are used today, like quinine, came from Africa; other very important drugs have been developed from the experience of our so-called "witch doctors". So, one aim of this Conference is to see what capabilities we have, can develop, and can share among African countries -- technological, economic, human, developmental capabilities.

African Heads of State and Governments have stressed on several occasions that we should achieve national and collective self-reliance -- when the OAU was established, at the Monrovia symposium, and at the Lagos Summit Meeting on economic matters.

Technical co-operation among African countries is a practical way for us:

- First, to learn from each other's experience, successes as well as failures and mistakes, so that we can speed up our progress in development.*

- Second, to rely more on our own experts, to respect our own people, and to realize that, after 20 years or so of independence, we have experts who are being used even by developed countries.
- Third, to realize that, despite all we have been saying, we haven't yet properly organized our technical co-operation among ourselves.

In summary, technical co-operation among African countries enables us to take stock of our achievements, and to use better what we have already achieved in development, with a view to progressing much more in our development path.

Organizing for co-operation

Q: Have you specifically narrowed down to certain areas where you think better co-operation might start?

A: First, I think everybody agreed that each African government should be better organized for co-operation with each other and with other developing countries. This means that each Government should have a "focal point" to assemble all the information concerning what each country can offer, needs and is interested in.

Second, how can countries in the continent become aware of what has been achieved in another African country? Kenya's Vice-President, Hon. Mwai Kibaki opened this Conference and mentioned Kenya's achievement in maize production. Other countries might also learn from Kenya's experience in beef production, in which UNDP assisted. Similarly, countries interested in sugar development and sugar industries can learn from what is happening in Mauritius. A lot of our problems are being solved in the so-called South of the world, and that's why it is important that we relate our own problems, more and more, to the solutions that are available in the South.

"Second-rate knowledge"

Q: There is a complex among African countries. They would rather go for second-rate knowledge, second-rate information, from Europe, the States or wherever, and reject good or better information from fellow African countries. The problem is even greater between the English-speaking and French-speaking African countries. What can be done about this?

/....

A: You can't dream to be self-reliant and then place your fate in the hands of somebody else. There is no point in hiding the basic problems we face in technical co-operation among African countries, including attitudinal, psychological and linguistic problems. We have been brainwashed by colonization that everything that is good is from the North, and that our salvation will come from the North, not from ourselves. We have what I call a "colonial trauma". But, fortunately more and more, we realize that we don't have to have a complex vis-a-vis Northern experts. Many African experts are being used by transnational corporations, by Governments of the North, by international organizations.

In the 60s and early 70s some African Governments were reluctant to have African experts from UNDP. How many African Governments ask me to appoint UNDP Resident Representatives who are African. I have to explain that we are a universal organization which should not have only Africans in Africa or only Asians in Asia, or only Latin Americans in Latin America. But more and more African Governments would like to have Africans advise on and help solve development problems. They are aware that we feel closer to them politically, sentimentally; that we have lived under-development ourselves. It's our own people who are suffering and we'll understand them much better.

"Democratization of development"

Q: *What sort of technology is the Conference talking about, or are the African countries talking about, when it comes to rural development?*

A: There is a great misunderstanding when people talk about rural technology. It is obvious that rural people don't get/haven't got the level of education of those who live in urban areas, and that rural areas generally are somewhat neglected. One of the very serious problems we are facing today is the problem of "democratization of national development". This means we should give more power to rural areas where most of our people live and do our best to achieve a better distribution of income and services to them.

The idea that rural areas need only rudimentary technology is not true at all. Some of the sophisticated technologies, like solar energy, could be of very great use in rural areas, such as solar energy for cooking and solar water pumps, some of which can function for 5 years without being disabled. Other problems of rural areas can be resolved in a very rudimentary way. For example, Ethiopia for its literacy courses uses projectors assembled in a simple way using material which is available in rural areas, instead of having to import them. On the other hand, remote sensing by satellite may be used to study the movement of cattle and people during drought periods.

Imported technology

Q: *Do you think Africa is actually capable of developing without importing foreign technology, or relying, let's say, on transnational corporations?*

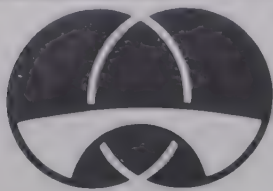
A: We have a long time to go to be self-sufficient and cannot yet find all the solutions to our problems without co-operation with Northern Countries. It is normal to continue our traditional co-operation with those countries, and to take advantage of the accumulated scientific knowledge available in the world. In the same way that they can't do without us, our mineral resources, our raw materials, we have a number of problems for which we need money, and our raw materials have to be sold to obtain the money. We may transform more and more of these raw materials in our own countries with a view to adding value to them. But, co-operation between developing countries and developed countries will continue, and the world has to be organized in such a way that the existing complementarities are fully recognized.

I also feel very strongly that we should not simply rely on the developed countries to help us to develop. We should develop our own institutions which would build up our self-reliance and help our economies to be self-sustained. Everybody knows today that in technology you have to be big, and you have to be big as a nation in order to survive. Therefore, we try to achieve national unity, regional unity at the level of the continent, to be big, to have a bigger weight in world affairs.

Q: *Has this Conference been concerned about ideological differences between African countries, and between Eastern and Western bloc ideology when it comes to use of imported expertise and technology?*

A: Yes, it has. Firstly, from the viewpoint that we can have differences of ideology but they should not be a stumbling block in the promotion of inter-African and North-South co-operation. Secondly, there is an overall concern that we should have expertise without any ideological ties.

One of the very important contributions of the UNDP is precisely to "depoliticise" expertise. In some projects we finance, you'll find experts from the East, West, North and South, bilaterally and multilaterally sponsored, and working for common aims. The UNDP is a kind of structure to ensure the co-existence of several other donors who might otherwise never get together in a project. Africa is more and more inclined to think in terms of where is the best technology, so that it can inspire us for our development. In rural development, whether or not African countries share the Chinese ideology, they are inspired by the development model of China. In the same way we are inspired by the development model of the West in sophisticated technology which even the Russians are buying from the West. That's how this problem was addressed during discussions between Conference participants, and this is the right way to look at it.



AFRICAN COUNTRIES ADOPT TCDC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMME OF ACTION

African countries, meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 12-20 May, adopted the "Nairobi Programme of Technical Co-operation among African Countries", and paved the way towards greater co-operative arrangements to solve their common problems and promote mutual development and self-reliance.

The Nairobi Meeting was a follow-up to the Global Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) which was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1978. It was the first of its kind and was organized by the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Altogether, some 350 delegates and observers from 44 governments and 52 international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the conference. It brought together experts and specialists in the fields of rural development; food production, processing and marketing; and application of science and technology for development.

Statements made at plenary sessions, chaired by Kenyan Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Joseph Muliro, and at committee meetings revealed a clear perception and deep awareness that: "TCDC is an essential means of development through self-reliance, as well as a necessity for economic integration, political stability and unity of the African continent".

In his address to the opening session of the conference, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa Michel Doo Kingué put it this way: "A failure to recognize that TCDC is primarily a national responsibility is to perpetuate unduly dependence and to fail to accelerate the development of national capabilities". This, he added, "is the first and important principle we must keep in mind".

"Singing ideological music?"

Participants agreed that a vital condition for increasing technical co-operation among African countries was that the initiative for implementing such activities should come from the countries concerned. Foreign technical and financial involvement should be on a complementary basis only.

The conference underlined the fact that "the most essential prerequisite for TCDC, which is a political will, does not appear to be fully reflected yet in intra-African co-operation", adding that "this raises problems of an attitudinal nature which need to be systematically overcome".

In this context, Kenya Vice-President Mwai Kibaki remarked when he officially opened the conference that: "It would be a tragedy if African countries continue singing ideological music instead of enhancing technical co-operation for the benefit of the masses already struggling under poverty".

Although the Nairobi Programme of Action deals directly with the areas covered by the agenda, there was a general consensus that "advancement in these fields is intimately linked to the progress which will be achieved with respect to the democratization of development, a better use of human resources, and the attainment of the objectives fixed by the UN Decade for Transport and Communication in Africa".

TCDC, like economic integration, the conference agreed, must be simultaneously sought at sub-regional, continental and sectoral levels.

Overcoming barriers

It added that technical co-operation implied that every effort should be made "to overcome the psychological, political, linguistic and other barriers, such as the insufficient promotion of African languages that impede the development of TCDC in Africa".

The meeting particularly emphasized that measures should be taken to increase the participation of women in TCDC, especially in rural areas.

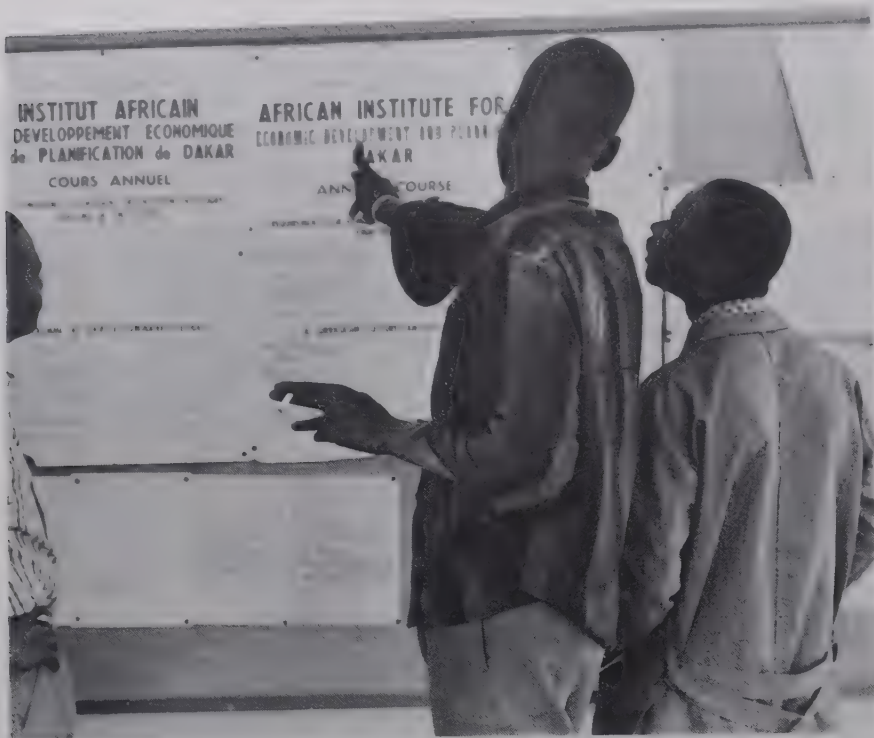
Emphasis was given to the fact that concrete organization of technical co-operation calls for making "maximum use of existing capacity throughout the continent", and for permanent and systematic monitoring based on periodic reporting by governments on progress under the Nairobi Programme of Action.

Follow-up meetings and seminars

It was agreed that another conference should be held in two years' time to discuss the problem of "development and utilization of African human resources through education and training, medical care, and employment."

UNDP was requested to collaborate with Southern African countries and international aid agencies in a sub-regional meeting to discuss how to implement the Nairobi Recommendations that are relevant to the needs of the sub-region.

UNDP was also requested to organize -- if possible within the next twelve months or at a later date -- four sub-regional seminars and workshops to appraise follow-up activities to the Nairobi conference.



The Nairobi recommendations are summarized below under five main headings:

Rural development

There was general agreement that there can be no rural development in Africa without a change of attitude towards development and towards the role of rural areas in the overall development of African countries.'

Africa covers a total land area of about 30.3 million square kilometres and accounts for between a quarter and a fifth of the world's land surface. Of this, only about seven per cent is currently classified as arable, while the potential for arable land is about 50 per cent of the whole land area.

Complete participation of "target groups" when planning and implementing rural development projects, generally, and in particular, programmes relating to women and youth was urged by the action plan.

African countries should encourage direct exchange of experiences in rural development, agricultural production and related activities through:

- visits, tours and workshops for planners, managers and, wherever possible, target groups;
- workshops, visits and tours for researchers and staff of training institutions at all levels;
- fellowships for advanced studies and research in each other's relevant institutions.

The meeting called on governments to establish as early as possible -- at national, sub-regional and regional levels -- food production plans aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in food. It also agreed on the need to collect and disseminate all available information of successful experiences in reducing postharvest losses. This is especially important "since it had been established that such losses now represent 30 to 40 per cent of the total agricultural output" and that even a reduction of these losses by half would result in "sizeable increase of food availabilities".

Governments were then urged to initiate national food information systems to be linked at regional and sub-regional levels by a co-ordinated food information and early warning system. The data would cover both actual and planned food production, available stocks, exportable surpluses and/or deficits in major food commodities.

Exchange of information should be encouraged in areas such as:

- Multi-country production of agricultural inputs, fertilizers and agricultural implements;
- Regional centres and programmes for control of major livestock diseases;

- Joint programmes and/or exchange of information on the production of animal feed;
- Joint research, development, production and marketing of drugs for both human and animal diseases;
- Innovative regional activities in research and pilot schemes for food production, water development, energy and other relevant areas.

Science and technology for development

In this field, the conference called for drought management and desertification control to be designated priority areas for action in technical co-operation among African countries, and between African countries and other developing countries.

The Programme of Action also called for a survey of innovative practices and technologies developed in Africa and which relate to desertification control -- for example, improved designs for wood and charcoal burning ovens, improved charcoal production techniques and bio-gas production for the village housewife. Survey results should be disseminated through TCDC mechanisms.

Since the use of computers "is becoming an increasingly important factor in management and process control in various aspects of the economy and the administration", the conference made recommendations to ensure "mastery and control" over computer operations by African countries.

These include establishing an African association for computer science charged with drawing up a computer science programme, training of experts, and setting up software banks, as well as having overall control of computer installation in the continent. These measures would help overcome high software costs and maintenance difficulties.

Co-operative action should also be carried out in fields such as:

- Energy: including rational and efficient energy use and conservation, non-traditional renewable energy resources, and nuclear energy;
- Water resources: water harvesting, storage, conservation, rational utilization and recycling, problems relating to the ecology of arid and semi-arid lands, and stagnant waters;
- Food resources: storing, processing and preserving of foodstuffs, seed selection, new strains, feeding and care of livestock, production methods;
- Mineral and raw material resources: survey, exploration, development, rational utilization, conservation and recycling of mineral and raw material resources;

- Biological and medical science: preventive medicine, infectious and parasitic diseases, new and traditional forms of treatment, mother-care and child-care;
- Housing and basic machinery: reducing costs and lead times in acquisition of machinery and in construction, new materials, new process, new machinery.

African states were urged to contribute to the "Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development" which is being administered by UNDP and became operational in May 1980.



African Information Network

Participants concluded that "lack of information on African possibilities and capabilities in the field of TCDC constituted an impediment to the development of technical co-operation among African countries". This also applies to experiences already acquired by African countries, as well as to the availability of African experts.

The Programme of Action recommended creating an African Information Network, to encourage exchange of know-how and experiences and stimulate new approaches to development problems. Such a network would serve African governments, the OAU, and African institutions and scientists.

In addition, African governments were urged to take steps to stop the "brain drain" and make "rational use of the experts available within the continent". A UNDP-financed project should be envisaged for the establishment of a computerized roster of African experts within and outside Africa, initially, in one sector such as science and technology. The OAU, ECA and relevant non-governmental organizations should assist in this exercise.

Exchange of information should also cover areas such as management agreements, selection of appropriate technologies and rates of technical and management fees and available technical co-operation programmes in each African country.

Financing of TCDC activities

Accepting that the primary responsibility of initiating and enhancing technical co-operation among African countries was that of African governments, the conference decided that the governments should take all "appropriate measures" to participate fully in the financing of such activities.

African governments were requested to set aside a percentage of their budgets for this purpose.

Another measure recommended was that a percentage (say at least 5 to 10 per cent) of external assistance to a given country should be devoted to the financing of TCDC activities in that country. External assistance sources to which this might apply were cited as UNDP, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa (BADEA) and the European Economic Community (EEC).

In addition, it was recommended that UNDP explore the possibility of setting up a Fund-in-Trust for TCDC activities in Africa -- with modalities for its functioning and management to be agreed upon between UNDP and the OAU. Financing of such a Fund could be derived from sources ranging from individual contributors to international donors.

TCDC at national, regional and interregional levels

The conference "recognizes that technical co-operation among African countries as an instrument must be simultaneously sought at the sub-regional, regional and sectoral levels".

It called on each African government to "nominate a Ministry as being responsible for co-ordinating and promoting technical co-operation" with other developing countries, in general, and other African states, in particular. That Ministry would secure the involvement of other Ministries and appropriate institutions.

As for regional TCDC, the Conference -- held in the wake of the first African Economic Summit at Lagos -- called on UNDP "to envisage the undertaking of a study on alternative visions of TCDC in Africa by the year 2000". This exercise ought to be carried out by an independent team of experts in close consultation with the OAU, ECA and competent professional associations.

The Lagos summit was preceded by a symposium in Monrovia, Liberia, in February 1979 which discussed the development strategy of Africa for the rest of this century. Both the summit and symposium recommended, among other things, the creation of an African common market and called on the OAU "to make all the necessary arrangements to initiate action along these lines" with the support of UNDP and ECA.

The Nairobi conference further proposed the setting up of a "task force" under the auspices of UNDP and OAU "to prepare a draft for promoting TCDC among African countries". As of 1981, UNDP should prepare annual reports for submission to African governments on progress achieved and difficulties encountered in TCDC activities in the continent. African countries were asked to collaborate in preparing these reports which were to be made available to ECA and OAU.

The Programme of Action also advocated the establishment of special bodies at sub-regional and regional levels and within UNDP to work in conjunction with OAU Bureau for Technical Co-operation, to co-ordinate activities on TCDC among member-countries.

The conference stressed the need to strengthen South-South technical co-operation interregionally and added that this subject could be dealt with at future meetings of this kind.

It recommended that technical co-operation links between African and Arab states "should be institutionalized", mainly in the three priority areas of concern to the Nairobi conference, and that the Regional Bureaux of UNDP for Africa and the Arab States should develop joint studies and programmes.

Emphasis was also placed on the strengthening of South-South co-operation with Asia and Latin America through "a harmonization" of UNDP-sponsored programmes.

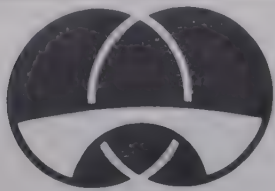
COMPENDIUM OF AFRICAN CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

For the first time, an African meeting had at its disposal a compendium of various agreements concluded by African states in the past 20 years. This demonstrates that co-operation among African countries has been a cardinal point in policies of African governments since the late 1950s ushered in an era of political emancipation in the continent.

The 89-page* document lists a total of 82 bilateral and 85 multilateral agreements entered into by African governments. It has brief descriptions of agreements, treaties and conventions among African countries in such fields as agriculture, education, health, transport and communication, trade, tourism and banking.

The introduction to the compendium reveals that, apart from air transport agreements, "texts of this nature have only very rarely been communicated" to the United Nations or the Organization of African Unity for registration. It is hoped that more information on co-operative arrangements among African states would be forthcoming to make it possible for a more complete and better documented edition of the compendium.

*"Compendium of Bilateral and Multilateral Technical Co-operation and Economic Agreements, Treaties and Conventions among African Countries" (TCDC/AF/9).



"SPIRIT OF BUENOS AIRES" AT GENEVA TCDC MEETING

From 26 May to 2 June, delegates from 115 countries gathered in Geneva for the first High Level Meeting to review progress on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

It was the first meeting of its kind since 138 countries met in Buenos Aires, Argentina in August/September 1978 and adopted the "Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing TCDC".

Senior officials of UN specialized agencies, regional commissions, and other international organs addressed the plenary session which was chaired by Wilmot-Kamaliya Chagula, Tanzanian Ambassador to the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Statements made by delegates demonstrated that as the Buenos Aires Conference had shown, TCDC is a subject where there can be effective development dialogue between developing and developed countries. Delegates repeatedly stated that TCDC has been well established and, therefore, efforts should be directed towards its strengthening.

There was general consensus that TCDC was important as a means for building national and collective self-reliance and for fostering economic and social development, but not as an end in itself.

Referring to the "spirit of Buenos Aires", many delegates pointed out that the first High Level Meeting on TCDC should not only maintain the momentum generated at Buenos Aires, but also provide further stimulus for the integration of TCDC at national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Some participants, however, observed that inadequate attention was being given to inter-regional TCDC activities which were just as important as other TCDC programmes.

Developing countries expressed support for the need to ensure co-ordination of TCDC and ECDC within the context of wider co-operation among developing countries. Industrialized countries, though supporting TCDC and ECDC, were of the opinion that the two should be kept separate.

Role of Developing Countries

Developing countries repeated that TCDC was primarily their own responsibility but added that they should be supported by developed countries, the UN system and other international organizations in implementing TCDC programmes.

Developing countries also emphasized the importance of establishing national focal points to create, help, oversee and co-ordinate TCDC programmes. They reported on relevant administrative arrangements they had made to co-ordinate TCDC on an inter-disciplinary basis.

There was wide support for the idea that governments should be encouraged to submit brief reports -- on a regular basis -- on their TCDC activities, highlighting selective and illustrative examples of TCDC.

Mention was made of the increase, since the Buenos Aires conference, in support for fellowship awards by some developing countries to nationals of other developing countries. This is especially so in the case of countries situated in the same region. Also, some developing countries reported on progress made in involving the private sector in TCDC programmes.

Progress Report

The progress report (document TCDC/3) highlighted activities of the UN development system during 1979, as well as steps taken to enhance TCDC just after the Buenos Aires conference.

Part VIII of the report, on continuing obstacles to the advancement of TCDC, attracted much attention. Suggestions for overcoming these obstacles included the training and orientation of developing country personnel involved in TCDC related programmes, and maximum use of the media to help break down attitudinal barriers to TCDC.

The spokesperson for the Group of 77, Terence Sanza of Burundi, emphasized the importance of narrowing the gap between developing and developed countries in the field of science and technology. He told the meeting that the "concentration" of science and technology had brought about inequality in levels of development. The developed countries, he pointed out, had "the right and duty" to continue to assist in the development of Third World countries.

In addition, he said there was urgent need to find solutions for the use of national know-how and suggested that developing countries could make use of their higher educational institutions and research centres to further TCDC.

Participation by Developed Countries

According to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (Recommendation 36), TCDC and "traditional" technical co-operation should be "harmonized" and "productively" linked. Developed countries should also take fully into account the goals of TCDC when formulating their assistance and co-operation policies (Recommendation 35 of the Plan of Action) and voluntarily help finance TCDC projects and also give due priority to inter-country programmes that promote TCDC.

A number of developed countries' delegates told the meeting that their governments attached significance to TCDC concepts and activities. Some developed countries had established guidelines for TCDC within their general technical co-operation programmes.

Some developing country participants, however, referred to the high level of armaments expenditure as having "adverse effects" on the availability of resources for development purposes, including technical co-operation.

It was also pointed out that there were many TCDC projects which developing countries were competent to execute, but financing for "pure" TCDC was hard to find. Developed countries were urged to consider providing additional financial resources for technical co-operation, particularly in projects which developing countries felt they themselves could implement.

Adopted Recommendations

The High Level Meeting ended with the adoption by consensus of eight decisions for strengthening TCDC. The recommendations were addressed to national governments of developing countries, industrialized states, UN agencies and multinational institutions and regional banks, and UNDP.

Reiterating the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, governments of developing countries were urged to set up focal points, relevant agencies in each country to promote TCDC, and make recommendations on the use of portions of the Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) or UNDP's indicated allocations of assistance for development programmes for TCDC (Recommendation 38).

There were suggestions on the possibility of developing countries to use their national IPFs for promoting trade and other economic co-operation among themselves. The meeting adopted a compromise decision under which UNDP will review some of these questions on the basis of expert advice and comprehensive data, especially on the issue of reimbursement from IPFs of local currency costs.

Other recommendations were as follows:

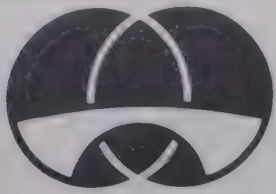
- The meeting called on UNDP and other parts of the development system to increase TCDC components in their programmes, and make increasing use of developing countries' expertise, sub-contracting and supplies of equipment in projects.
- The meeting reaffirmed the importance of the role of women in the process of economic and social development and urged UNDP to support associations of women and inter-governmental organizations in developing countries to prepare action-oriented studies and reports as had been done by the Association of African Women for Research and Development.
- The meeting requested UNDP to evaluate the functioning of INRES and to recommend to the 1981 High Level Meeting and UNDP Governing Council further steps needed to improve, develop and expand INRES and other related systems as agreed under the Plan of Action. There is to be a more complete listing in the directory. National committees chaired by UNDP Resident Representatives and

consisting of agency staff and government officials will evaluate and review previous activities of various institutions. The Resident Representatives will report directly to the TCDC Unit in New York. (Several delegates in the debate stated that INRES should register capacities available in developing countries to a far greater extent than it presently did.)

- The meeting asked UNDP to give sufficient attention to use of a country's own language in formulating and developing programmes to orientate and train their staff and those in Third World countries on TCDC. This was especially requested by the preparatory meeting of Arab states. To this effect a training manual is being prepared in English and will be translated into Arabic, French and Spanish.
- The meeting called for measures to establish and strengthen national research and training centres with multinational scope. This was addressed to developing and developed countries as well as to the UN system.
- The meeting supported and endorsed the studies and recommendations of UNDP for creating south-south linkages and infrastructures in the fields of transport and communication and referred specially to the Decade for Transport and Communication for Africa.
- The meeting called for several studies on TCDC to be provided by UNDP to the next High Level Meeting in 1981 in New York. This will include a review of the co-ordination of TCDC and ECDC activities.
- The meeting asked both developing and developed countries to make available to UNDP, on a voluntary basis, information on any important fields of TCDC activities undertaken by them bilaterally or jointly. (Recommendation 37 of the Plan of Action only refers to the UN system.)
- The ECE adopted a resolution at its 34th session in April 1979 requesting its subsidiary bodies to take into account the possible contributions of the commission to the UN programmes designed to assist developing countries. It noted that "the convergence of the geographical areas" covered by ECE, ECWA and ECA around the Mediterranean provides excellent opportunities for close co-operation on projects of mutual concern.

Next Meeting

It was recommended that the 1980 Meeting be renamed "High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC". It was further recommended that after annual meetings in 1980 and 1981, subsequent meetings be held biennially.



ARAB COUNTRIES ADVOCATE INCREASING SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH TCDC

A determination to overcome dependence upon industrialized countries was the dominant theme of the Arab States' Regional TCDC Meeting, which took place in Geneva, Switzerland, 21-23 May (rescheduled from the Amman, Jordan, 15-17 April venue earlier announced).

Recommendations of the Meeting stress scientific and technological development, and educational and vocational training, as priority needs of the region and areas in which TCDC should be actively pursued.

Both UNDP and the U.N. Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development are urged to provide assistance for national, regional and international projects aimed at increasing Arab countries' technological capabilities.

UNDP is invited to prepare a model of the analytical process that Governments of the region could use in determining the extent of their needs for science and technology from abroad, and in defining obstacles which prevent them from overcoming this dependence.

The Interim Fund, it is suggested, might help Arab countries integrate programmes of technology into secondary school curricula, establish technological clubs, set up national planning units for scientific and technological development, and prepare legislation to govern technology transfers.

Arab Governments are urged to support the Fund, administered by UNDP, which was created by the U.N. General Assembly in December, 1979. The Fund's purpose is to assist developing countries in applying science and technology to accelerate development, as recommended by the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) held in Vienna, Austria, in August 1979. A target of no less than \$250 million in voluntary contributions has been set for the Fund's initial two-year period. Pledges stood at \$35.8 million by mid-July and were expected to reach \$45 million by the end of the year.

Underutilized human resources

The meeting recognized that human resources development is a key need in the region, where many countries do not yet have well-developed educational systems and training institutions. The recommendations state that "Arab technical co-operation and joint action are necessary in order to provide appropriate education and training for every Arab citizen."

Joint financial and technical action is urged in such areas as adult education, to overcome the region's high rate of illiteracy, with the suggestion that experiences such as Iraq's in illiteracy eradication be studied.

It is also recommended that Arab countries co-operate in providing Arab expatriate workers within the region with training and skills to upgrade their efficiency. The phenomenon of "manpower movements" within the Arab States is important for the social and economic development of countries providing jobs for workers, and of those supplying labour.

Arabization of educational and scientific research institutions is also considered of prime importance. In the educational sphere, a need was cited to create a network among educational institutions which are introducing innovations appropriate to the region, along the lines of similar networks existing in Asia, Africa, Latin America and South-East Europe.



UNDP is invited to give priority in regional projects to developing higher scientific and technological and managerial personnel for the region, and to assist in elaborating a regional plan for co-operative Arab education and technical training efforts.

Establishment of the Open Palestinian University, to preserve and develop the Palestinian culture, and increase educational and vocational opportunities for the Palestinian people, is also endorsed as an area for Arab TCDC and international organizations' support.

Other areas

Other areas for Arab countries' co-operation cited by the Meeting were:

Information. Establishment of systems of development information to promote TCDC among Arab countries, and between them and other countries, and to increase awareness of their common problems among the countries of the region and encourage exchanges of knowledge and experience leading to their solution.

Energy. The need to find new sources of energy -- in particular, solar energy -- but through indigenous research and the promotion of local industries based on solar energy. Arab countries expressed a desire to put an end to their being used as a testing ground for the evaluation of industrialized countries' new materials and equipment.

Telecommunications. The development of national networks, especially in rural areas, as well as an integrated regional network, and regional Arabized institutions for training and applied research in electronics. Creation of industries related to telecommunications is advocated, as well as improving the social status of technicians.

The recommendations also make a strong plea for technical co-operation between the Arab countries and the countries of Africa, with active support from the U.N. Economic Commissions for West Asia (ECWA) and for Africa (ECA). Collaborative studies on problems of water, desertification, food security and the mutual transfer of expertise are urged.

The TCDC Meeting's recommendations echoed those of the international symposium on "The Arab World in the year 2000", which took place in Tangiers, Morocco, 5-8 May, organized by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States. Human resources development (including women's potentials), scientific and technological advances, and active Arab/African co-operation were all strongly endorsed by the 70 Arab participants from a variety of fields who attended.



INTERNATIONAL TELE-EDUCATION GROUP LAUNCHES TWO-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME

The "International Association for Technical Co-operation among Tele-education Systems of Developing Countries", formed in 1979, is launching a two-year work programme involving three types of activities:

1. Common actions and exchanges. These include inventory and short-term exchange of national specialists available for salary-paid technical co-operation assignments in other developing countries; provision of free places in educational television (ETV) training institutes for trainees from other developing countries; and co-operative production of ETV programmes and audio-visual training materials.

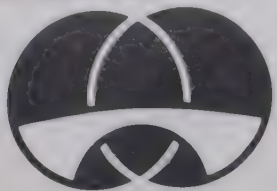
2. Information. A first "Information and Liaison Bulletin" was produced in April 1980 and will appear three times a year in English and French. A summary document on the Association -- its creation, organization and activities -- has been distributed. An exhibition of films produced by participating organizations is envisaged at the October 1980 General Assembly of the Association in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

3. Research and studies. These include an "overview" and directory of all participating organizations; a techno-economic study on the utilization of audio-visual equipment (maintenance, manufacturers' guarantees, obsolescence factors); a technical information dossier on ETV/radio experience in using new sources of energy, such as solar batteries; and an inventory of evaluation methods.

Under the first heading, Indian educational television is producing -- with participation by other Association members -- a 27-minute colour film on TCDC among ETV organizations, scheduled for completion in late 1980. Also envisaged is a series of ETV programmes, each produced by a different national ETV system, on the selected theme of "Children's Games and Toys", as a contribution to better understanding of childhood learning; India's ETV has produced one programme on this theme which can serve as a model.

The Association aims to be self-financing as soon as possible, from a combination of sources. Much work will be financed by participating national ETV organizations. UNDP for its part is financing a multi-regional project through UNESCO to help the Association organize and carry out this work programme. The UNESCO regular programme also provides some financing. Other funding for specific TCDC activities in the inter-regional ETV network can come, if Governments so wish, within the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for individual country projects, either as an element in existing national ETV projects or as a new mini-project.

There are 20 national ETV systems in the Association. Its 8-member Bureau includes Mauritius and Nigeria (Africa); El Salvador and Peru (Latin America); India and Singapore (Asia); and Kuwait and Morocco (Arab States). Further information can be obtained from M. Francis Billot-Piot, Ministère de l'enseignement primaire et de l'éducation télévisuelle, 01 B.P. V40, Abidjan, 01, Ivory Coast.



EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT: A NOVEL NETWORK IN ASIA/OCEANIA

*"Development without local participation is no development at all, but only its grim caricature. And so it is with education."**



An innovative programme, supported since its inception in 1975 by UNDP, has quietly and successfully forged meaningful links between education and development in 19 countries of Asia and Oceania.

Currently in its second cycle (1978-1981), the Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID) was established on the recommendation of the Third Asian Ministers Conference held in Singapore in 1971 and the authorization of the seventeenth session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris in 1972. It became operational three years later.

80 organizations

The APEID network presently includes more than 80 national organizations involving thousands of professional men and women. Their relationship is not one of donors and beneficiaries; rather, it is based on reciprocity and mutual learning. They jointly design, execute, supervise and evaluate an open-ended experimental programme which seeks to provide alternative educational structures and strategies which can help in accelerating the process of development.

Each participating country has a National Development Group (NDG), an apex body which links all innovative organizations within the country as well as initiates action to make such innovation relevant to national development. The NDGs also form a link between their own organizations and the Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development (ACEID) located in Bangkok, Thailand. The Centre fuels the APEID programme with resource materials, promotes an exchange of information, technical and advisory services, and co-ordinates regional programmes and activities.

The APEID has now identified five priority areas of common interest to the participating countries -- education for integrated rural development; education for the development of productive skills relevant to economic development; the universalization of education at the early school levels and functional education for out-of-school youths and adults; education for better health and nutrition, and education for national unity and international understanding and co-operation.

Equity, values, change

APEID measures national development not just in terms of economic progress, but also in terms of greater social equity, grass-roots participation in decision-making and the preservation of indigenous values and traditions which can help to balance and sustain the forces of change.

In seeking to promote these goals in a heterogenous region, the programme offers fluid mechanisms for innovation in educational management and technology which are both tailored to the specific needs of an individual country, as well as capable of being easily transferred to other countries in the region. It has thus sought to strengthen national capabilities as well as to create regional co-operation by fostering an understanding of the differences in the approaches and educational practices of the member countries, thereby making its own distinctive contribution to technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

* The quote is from "APEID", a 32-page brochure on this programme, which is available on request from the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, Darakain Building, 920 Sukhumvit Road, C.P.O. Box 1425, Bangkok, Thailand.



CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS AGREE TO IMPROVE COLLABORATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Caribbean governments have taken a significant step toward improving their collaboration with the private sector in their countries. At a meeting of the Caribbean Group this past June in Washington, D.C., the Governments approved a series of co-operative actions recommended by a task force of businessmen, including the following steps:

- * Regional institutes that specialize in training managers and entrepreneurs should be expanded to offer their services to all in the Caribbean who need such instruction.
- * An experimental facility should be established to help smaller private enterprises prepare investment projects.
- * The task force on the private sector should continue as a forum in which leaders from the region's private sector dialogue with the region's governments and public institutions.

The 46-page report drawn up by the task force -- ten leading businessmen from the Caribbean -- listed other steps governments could take to improve the climate for local private investment:

Policies: Governments should clearly articulate what their economic policies are and will be, the task force stated. Lack of confidence by the local private sector in some Caribbean countries stems not from "present policies and practices, but from fears that these policies may change for the worse in the future" the report noted.

Deficits: Other factors contribute to the fears of the private sector. What especially worries that sector, according to the task force are "large public sector deficits which carry the threat of future credit stringency, tax increases, foreign exchange shortages and a redistribution of resources from the private to the public sector."

Criticisms: The ambiguity of some government statements about the private sector further adds to the uncertainties. To avoid that, the task force suggests that "political leaders and parties should resist making undue public criticisms of the private sector if in fact they plan to lean on private investment as part of their development strategies".

Social responsibility: The private sector in its turn has its own obligations. "The business community must demonstrate social responsibility and a willingness to work with governments in solving pressing social problems", the task force noted.

Consultations: To reduce misunderstandings, regular consultations are proposed between governments, business and labour to discuss major social and economic issues. The task force says that such consultations should be institutionalized through the formation of National Economic Advisory Councils.

Major problem: Lack of managers

Despite the friction that exists between some governments and the private sector, the task force believes that the "single most important obstacle to private sector development is a shortage of entrepreneurial talent and managerial and skilled labour".

To remedy that, countries which have aid programmes in the Caribbean are urged to earmark some of their funds to increase the capacity of Caribbean institutes in Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago to train more managers, supervisors and business technicians.

The report criticizes the system of investment incentives that exists in the Caribbean, including tax holidays, duty-free imports of industrial inputs, high level of protection of local industry and quasi-monopolistic privileges in the home market.

Such incentives tend "to allow the survival of high cost inefficient firms that are not themselves able to compete in export markets, and whose high selling prices adversely affect the country's export competitiveness in other sectors", task force members stated.

As a result, a country's effort to increase exports -- a direction which the task force believes most countries should take -- is crippled.

Borrowers and lenders

This report points out that borrowers and lenders have different perceptions as to the availability of adequate financing for private enterprise projects.

"Commercial and development lenders, both domestic and international, are virtually unanimous in asserting that adequate private sector financing is available for sound 'bankable' projects", the report says.

"At the same time there are would-be borrowers who claim to have profitable worthwhile projects for which they cannot find adequate financing."

The report states that these different points of view about a "financing gap" for the private sector can be reconciled. It explains that many project proposals that were not "initially bankable" could become so if would-be borrowers received technical assistance in financial structuring of the projects, technical engineering studies, identification of prospective suppliers and markets, and in the determination of key staffing requirements.

/...

Among the measures designed to deal with this problem, the task force suggests the creation of an experimental facility to help especially smaller private enterprises to develop investment projects suitable for funding by existing local and international lending agencies.

Report based on 16 country studies

The task force report, "Measures to Promote the Role of the Private Sector in Caribbean Development" (available from UNDP Division of Information) was based on the findings of economic consultants who visited 16 Caribbean countries to research the problems that exist between governments and the local private sector.

Their conclusions were then discussed by the ten leading businessmen from the Caribbean at a series of three meetings in 1980, chaired by Mr. G. Arthur Brown, Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Bank affiliate wholly specialized in private sector development, acted as secretariat for the task force with UNDP and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) funding its activities.



"TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE" TRADE FAIR

Access to a range of practical and affordable technologies from both developing and industrialized countries in one location: that is the purpose of the "Technology for the People" Trade Fair, to be held at the Palais des Expositions in Geneva, Switzerland, from 16-21 September.

The Fair has two components:

1. "Technical Supermarket". There are eight principal technical or "hardware" sectors in the exhibition: housing and building materials; food and agriculture, including nutrition, implements, agrochemicals, etc.; health; transport and communication; manufacturing; extraction industries; energy, and environment, including sanitation, conservation and protection.

Third World products expected to be exhibited include:

- Grain cleaners, power tillers, threshers and bin driers developed in the Philippines for developing countries' agriculture.
- An easily maintainable, inexpensive deep-well hand-pump, produced in India.
- A low-cost, fuel-efficient, Egyptian-made threshing machine adapted to the needs of the farmers in the Nile delta region.



Also included is a range of support or "software" services -- e.g. training, management consulting services, marketing, information processing, maintenance, which are an integral part of acquiring new products and processes.

2. "Technical Congress". Leaders in international trade, technical assistance experts, senior business executives from the developing and industrialized countries and United Nations specialists will discuss important practical issues concerning the use of technology in the developing countries. Among areas to be covered are: a) project financing -- criteria for selection and sources of finance: b) update on local supplier sub-contracting arrangements; c) production adaptation and research design trends for Third World markets; d) new industrial process technologies for developing countries; and e) the role of UN agencies in procuring equipment and services for developing countries.

For further information contact:

Technology for the People Secretariat
P.O. Box 170
1211 Geneva 16
Switzerland.



MORE FREE RADIO TAPES FOR FARM BROADCASTERS

Tape packages numbers 2 and 3 of "The Developing Countries Farm Radio Network" are now available for farm broadcasters who would like to assist in increasing food supplies through agricultural-extension tapes in their countries. The tapes are available free of charge, in English only (see TCDC News No. 3, page 40).

Package 3, for instance, has tapes advising farmers how properly to harvest and minimize spoilage of fruits and vegetables by handling them carefully and shading them from the sun; listing a number of easy preventive measures against rats; and showing how to devise an inexpensive waterpipe and trough system by employing bamboo poles.

An information newsletter now accompanies each package, with feedback, suggestions and hints by broadcasters who have successfully incorporated previous tapes into their radio programmes.

For future tapes, items are sought on: sand-filled dams for water reservoirs; uses for material from termite hills; dairy goat and sheep husbandry in developing countries; and any other appropriate type of agricultural information.

To obtain the tapes, contact:

Mr. George S. Atkins
Special Climate/Food Consultant
Massey-Ferguson Limited
200 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3E4



TCDC WORKSHOP IN INDIA

Forty-eight specific recommendations for promoting TCDC between India and other developing countries are presented in a recently published report on the Second National Workshop on TCDC held in Hyderabad, India, in May 1979.

The recommendations cover such areas as the nature and promotion of TCDC programmes in India; bridging the information gap regarding capabilities in various sectors of industrial activity, research and development and science and technology; and the organizational aspect of TCDC in the country.

The workshop was organized to publicize the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the TCDC Conference in Argentina in 1978 and to consider detailed follow-up action that India could take on the Plan.

A first Indian national workshop in August 1978 helped in preparing the Indian delegation for the Buenos Aires Conference. The report explains this background and how the second workshop was organized and conducted by the Government's Department of Science and Technology in co-operation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.

Copies may be requested from:

Department of Science and Technology
Technology Bhavan
New Delhi - 110 016
INDIA



UNESCO PUBLISHES "TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE"

UNESCO's Division for the Study of Development has initiated a newsletter, Transfer of Knowledge: For an endogenous development. Published twice yearly in English, French and Spanish, the Newsletter will disseminate research by institutions participating in UNESCO's concerted study programme on the transfer of knowledge, and be a platform for discussion between researchers from developing as well as industrialized countries.

The first Newsletter explores unequal distribution of knowledge and goes on to outline some UNESCO activities designed to promote a new international economic order, and lists UNESCO and other publications on the transfer of knowledge. Future issues will contain news and information on new material, documents and publications as well as conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses related to transfer of knowledge.

Transfer of Knowledge is available upon request, free of charge, from:

UNESCO Division for the Study of Development
7, Place de Fontenoy
Paris, 75700
France.



16 WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES DECIDE TO ELIMINATE TRADE BARRIERS

Members of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS) agreed at their May meeting in Lomé on a series of measures to eliminate trade barriers among themselves:

- In the first stage, the Community is to establish a free trade area;
- This is to develop into a common market after a transitional period of 15 years, with a common external tariff structure; and
- Gradual economic integration is to be promoted through the exchange of development information, standardization of national economic policies and common economic action.

Established in 1975, the community aims to promote co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity. West Africa produces a number of very important mineral resources, such as uranium and petroleum, and has a substantial endowment of other natural resources. With 45% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa, it is the largest single market in the continent. The cultural heritage of the region is fairly similar. Finally, the Community is a relatively homogeneous geographical entity.

When fully operational, ECOWAS will serve the needs of 150 million people in 9 French-speaking, 5 English-speaking and 2 Portuguese-speaking states.

Another Community priority is to develop a transport and communication network. The present transport and communication infrastructure of the ECOWAS countries is primarily directed to the outside world, and trade too follows the same colonial patterns.

For geographical, historical, geological and many other reasons, some of the West African countries have stronger economies than others. To avoid the danger that such countries will get disproportionate benefits from the Community, perhaps at the expense of the weaker, ECOWAS has already set up a Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development based in Lomé. Its objective is to put as much emphasis as possible on the needs of the least-developed countries of the Community, both by compensating member countries who lose revenues as a result of the provisions of the Community's Treaty and by positively promoting their development.

7...

* Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

To assist ECOWAS countries on this difficult path, UNDP through UNCTAD has been helping the ECOWAS Secretariat formulate trade and economic co-operation policies, including commodity, monetary and financial co-operation, and plans for their implementation. More recently, UNDP has agreed to undertake, within the General Economic Survey being prepared, a Critical Appraisal of the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Member States.



NGO CONFERENCE ON "ENERGY 2000"

The International Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources (Energy 2000) will be held in Tunis, at the Congress Hall, from 17 to 24 November 1980.

The Conference's main objective is to make it possible for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from different countries dealing with development, environment and energy problems to exchange views and experiences. It will assess the present global energy situation and examine means to develop new energy sources.

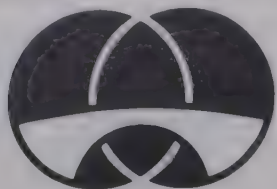
Issues on the Conference agenda deal with the environmental, economic and social impacts of the use of conventional energy sources. In the second part of the Conference, workshops will discuss prospects, constraints and implications in the development and use of new and renewable energy sources with international co-operation, information and education in the field.

The final report, including a long-term action programme and detailed recommendations, will be presented to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, to be held in 1981, in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Conference expects about 500 delegates from more than 80 countries and a large number of sponsoring organizations (UN and specialized agencies, Arab League and regional agencies, main national and international NGOs, etc.).

The Conference secretariat is at:

28 Avenue Habib Bourguiba
Tunis, Tunisia
(Cables: ENERGY-Tunis; Telex: IYCHE 13606 TN)



The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's Regional Centre for Technology Transfer has launched a bi-monthly periodical to disseminate technical information on new and suitable technology for developing countries. Intended primarily for the Asian and Pacific region, the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer Technical Digest covers eleven subject areas: industrial utilization of agrowastes, energy, leather, iron and steel, machine tools, rice husk ash cement, construction technologies, ferrocement "mini" electric power generation, electronics for medical instrumentation and bio-conversion technologies.

A recent issue includes the following items developed in Asia:

- a new process to produce paper from the short fibres of pineapple fibre waste. Developed by New Central Jute Mills Company of India, the method is advantageous since light-coloured pineapple fibres consume less bleaching agent.
- a simple method, developed in Pakistan, to utilize tannery wastes for the manufacture of leather boards, used as insoles, midsoles and lining for industrial products.
- a low cost micro-hydroelectric system has been developed in Nepal to generate and distribute electricity for remote rural communities. Already 20 small-scale hydro installations providing 5-25 horse power have been built, with belt drive to operate a grain mill, rice huller or oil expeller.

For further details write:

RCTT Technical Digest
Manickvelu Mansions
49 Palace Road
Bangalore 560 052
INDIA

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To receive TCDC News yourself, or to provide address information for others you believe would be interested, please:

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- (2) detach, fold and staple this sheet;
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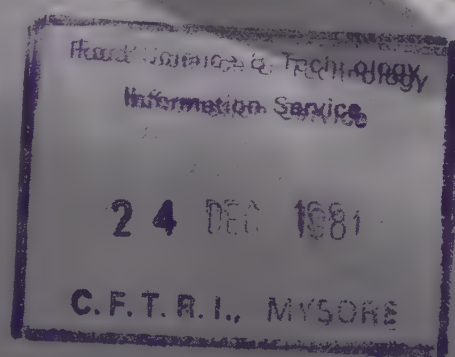
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TCDC News

January — March 1981

Bridges Across the South

INTRODUCTION

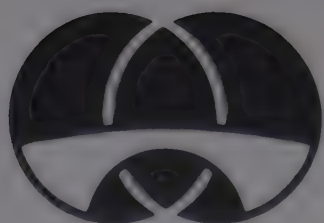
TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach" and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.



The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.

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STUDIES PREPARED FOR SECOND GLOBAL TCDC REVIEW

Fourteen studies are being readied for the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC, which will meet at the United Nations in New York, 1 - 8 June, 1981. They cover both substantive areas of special concern to developing countries and methods through which TCDC can be facilitated.

The studies were called for by the first High-Level TCDC Meeting (Geneva, May-June, 1980). They are being carried out by UNDP in co-operation with other organizations of the U.N. development system and institutions involved in inter-country co-operation.

Five studies are being prepared in co-operation with other U.N. agencies. They deal with the role and potential of TCDC in:

- Increasing agricultural production (FAO);
- Rural development (FAO);
- Establishment of adequate infrastructure to avoid emigration from rural areas (ILO);
- Application of desertification control techniques, including water management (UNSO);
- Industrial development (UNIDO).

Developing country institutions are co-operating on two studies:

- Joint ventures through TCDC and their economic potentials (Research Centre for Co-operation with Developing Countries, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia);
- TCDC's potential for increasing women's participation in development (Women and Development Unit, University of the West Indies, Bridgetown, Barbados).

Science and technology for development is the subject of three studies by UNDP-recruited consultants with extensive developing country experience:

- Methodology for promoting joint research and development programmes through TCDC among national centres with multi-national scope;
- Support for technical training of personnel of developing countries through linkages between respective training institutions;
- Ways and means for setting up a research programme in science and technology at regional, sub-regional and interregional levels to promote exchange of information and experience to facilitate TCDC,

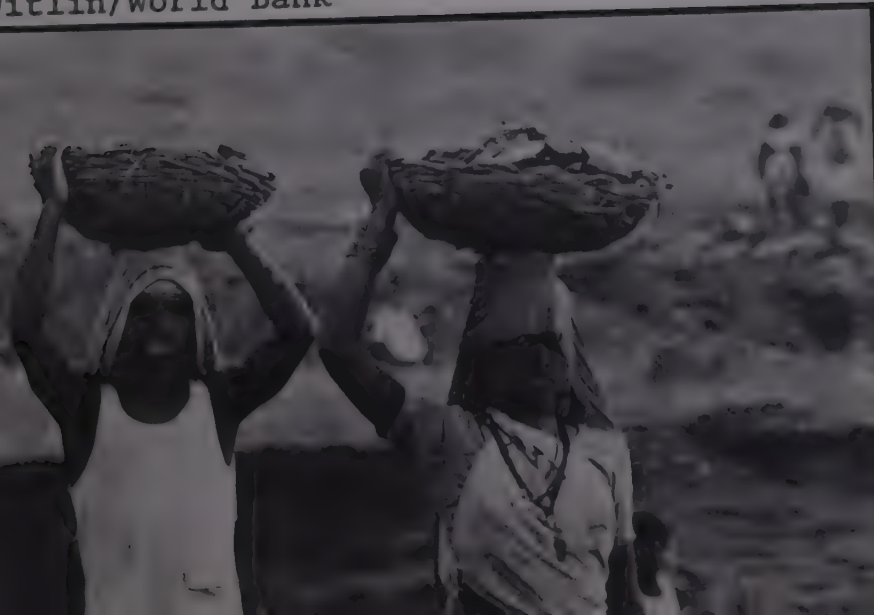
The studies dealing with mechanisms to facilitate TCDC are on:

- Reimbursement from country IPFs of local currency costs for financing TCDC activities;
- Financial sources available for TCDC;
- Legal arrangements for TCDC;
- Administrative arrangements for TCDC at the national level.

TCDC News will publish highlights of the studies in its next issue.

itlin/World Bank

Maggie Hopp/UNDP



International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade:

HOW CAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CO-OPERATE?

UNICEF estimates that 15 million children below the age of 5 die in developing countries every year, due largely to lack of safe water and sanitation.

WHO judges that 80 per cent of all illness can be attributed to inadequate water or sanitation.



1981-1990

Grave health, social and economic problems are caused by the fact that some three out of five people in the developing world are without ready access to safe drinking water, and that three out of four have inadequate sanitation. A major ten-year attack on these problems was launched by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 November, 1980, when it proclaimed 1981 - 1990 as "The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade".

This massive worldwide effort joins governments of developing and developed countries, non-governmental organizations, the business and financial community, education/training and research institutes, and the United Nations development system. It calls for concerted action to provide "clean water and adequate sanitation for all by the year 1990".

The Decade's goal requires provision of water and/or sanitation to some 2.5 billion people. Cost estimates range from \$300 thousand million to \$600 thousand million, depending upon selection of technologies.

Decade strategies evolved by the United Nations development system emphasize technical co-operation from the U.N. to promote and support national Decade programmes; building up national capacities and generating dynamic self-sustaining programmes; encouraging the flow of external funds into national Decade activities -- and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Areas for TCDC

TCDC could help alleviate many constraints developing countries face in planning and implementing drinking water supply and sanitation programmes. Constraints include inadequate financing; unsuitable and costly technologies; insufficient information on water/sanitation options; limited technical expertise; lack of trained personnel.

This was recognized by the U.N. Water Conference (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1977). Its Plan of Action for the Decade, in Resolution VI, suggested TCDC activity in:

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- (a) Building an information base;
- (b) Research, education and training;
- (c) Expert and consultancy services;
- (d) Standardizing services and equipment;
- (e) Planning and management problems;
- (f) Financing;
- (g) Regional and interregional actions.

There is already evidence of co-operation in several areas:

Technology transfer

-- The cost-effective Mark II deep-well hand pump, designed and produced in India, is now being widely installed in Sudan, Benin, Mali and Tanzania, and tested in Latin America;

-- The "Uganda" or "Craelius" pump, manufactured in Kenya, is commonly used in most regions of East Africa;

-- A thin-walled Thai cement storage jar, used to catch and store water, has obtained popular acceptance in Kenya;

-- The highly effective Vietnamese "double vault" latrine, built to provide composted fertilizer as a by-product, is now being promoted in Bangladesh, Burma and Egypt.

Information sharing

Regional institutions that disseminate information on water/sanitation include: Centro Panamericano de Ingenieria Sanitaria y Ciencia del Ambiente (CEPIS) in Peru; the Comité inter-african d'études hydrauliques (CIEH) in Upper Volta; the Pan-African Institute for Development in the Cameroon, and the Asia Institute of Technology, Thailand.

Research, education and training

The Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, and similar facilities in Malaysia and Singapore, serve several Asian countries with water/sanitation research facilities and regional training programmes.

In Peru, CEPIS provides similar services for the Americas.

Experts and consultancy services

Mexico shared experience in water/sanitation with Colombia for several years and is now co-operating similarly with Peru and Bolivia.

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Guatemala's Ague del Pueblo, a private technical assistance institution, has provided consulting services on building water supply systems to Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru and El Salvador.

Planning and management

Countries that share major lakes or rivers are co-operating in their development. Six members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal) have a rural hydrology programme which aims to provide potable water to villagers, including in the most deprived areas.

Finance

Regional financial institutions serving developing countries have committed funds for water/sanitation, including the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

U.N. support

Active support for TCDC in water/sanitation from the U.N. development system, a key element in the Decade strategy, is already manifest, notably in improving the data base on developing countries' needs and capabilities in the sector.

The most recent (June 1978) edition of the UNDP Directory of Services for Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (UNDP/INRES) has more than 100 listings of developing country institutions and organizations offering co-operation in fields related to water and sanitation.

WHO transmits technical information to a network of 74 national and two regional centres, as well as the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply (IRC) in The Hague, Netherlands. IRC regularly exchanges information with developing countries and is involved in research, education and training programmes throughout the developing world. It also regularly publishes studies and evaluations of water/sanitation activities.

UNICEF has sponsored five regional workshops -- in Upper Volta, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Lebanon, Peru and Thailand -- to disseminate information and facilitate the sharing of experiences.

GOVERNMENTS REPORT PROGRESS IN WATER RESOURCES TCDC

Significant progress -- and high interest -- has been registered by 42 governments regarding TCDC in water resources development.

This finding emerges from the TCDC section of a recent document of the Committee on Natural Resources of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.^{1/}

This report, based on questionnaires completed by 42 developing countries, includes a review of their TCDC progress in the water resources development since the 1977 U.N. Water Conference, and their interest in such undertakings in the future.

On a global basis, the report summarizes results as follows:

Types of TCDC Activity	Significant progress achieved			Future interest in TCDC type project		
	Affirma- tive	Nega- tive	Blank	Affirma- tive	Nega- tive	Blank
	Total developing countries (42)					
Joint ventures with partici- pating countries	16(38)*	22(52)	4(10)	30(71)	4(10)	8(19)
Technical economic co- operative projects	23(55)	17(40)	2(5)	33(79)	1(2)	8(19)
Information exchange	28(67)	12(29)	2(5)	37(88)	1(2)	4(10)
Establishment of institu- tional machinery	13(31)	25(60)	4(10)	30(71)	4(10)	9(21)
Exchange of expert and consultant services	12(29)	26(60)	4(10)	35(86)	3(7)	5(12)
Standardization of engin- eering services				29(69)	3(7)	9(21)

*Numbers in parenthesis are percentages.

Totals reveal particular progress with regard to information exchange and technical/economic co-operation; which has involved 67 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, of the responding governments.

Though other categories show a relatively lower response, steps involving these activities have actually been taken by at least one third of the countries supplying information.

/...

^{1/}"Review of draft Report on Progress made by Governments in the Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan".

It is also significant that nearly all governments in the sample indicated interest in future TCDC-type projects in all areas covered. Regionally, the degree of interest in promoting such co-operation is roughly equal.

Asked whether they consider that international organizations are in a position to assist in formulating and implementing projects oriented towards TCDC, the majority (77 per cent), irrespective of their stage of development, answered yes.

Ray Witlin/United Nations



SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY SHARING

SUPPORTED BY NEW UN FUND

Four regional projects for sharing of technological and scientific capacities among countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America are among the first 19 major activities being supported by the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNIFSTD).

The approved projects were identified by the developing countries concerned and appraised by UNIFSTD in close partnership with U.N. agencies. They were selected from over 750 requests submitted to UNIFSTD since March 1980.

The four regional projects, each to be executed by the multi-country organization concerned, are:

Programme for the progressive establishment of the Andean Technological Information System. The project will strengthen the capacities of the Andean countries to manage foreign investment, generate new technologies, effect technological transfers under favourable terms, and apply common policies on trademarks, patents, licenses, royalties, etc. A "network" among national institutions in the sub-region will seek to improve information flows in these areas. Information exchanges will be organized on foreign investments, international prices of priority products (e.g. pharmaceuticals), contracts for the transfer of technology, and industrial property. Publications on patents registered and technologies developed in the Andean countries will also be prepared.

Regional Co-operation for Strengthening the Technology Capacities of Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT) based in Bangalore, India, will help developing countries in the ESCAP region:

- ...establish institutional and policy frameworks relating to technology;
- ...train personnel to implement technology policies and experts engaged in critical technology fields;
- ...establish a regional technology information network and provide specific assistance to selected national information centres;
- ...provide national energy programmes.

Among the activities will be a regional study to explore the potential of producing alcohol from agro-products; and six programmes to facilitate exchange of information on science/technology issues through meetings, workshops, expert exchanges and publications.

Strengthening the Scientific and Technological Capacities of the African Regional Centre for Technology. (Dakar, Senegal)
The Centre works to strengthen the national scientific

and technological capacities of at least 20 developing countries in Africa. It also helps promote regional and sub-regional co-operation among them, through assistance to the African Regional Centre for Technology. The Centre was established by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in January 1980 with the aim of co-ordinating African nations' efforts in the acquisition, adaptation and absorption of technologies for economic development. Immediate objectives are to encourage rural development through rural technology programmes; upgrade indigenous technologies in food production, processing and storage; and help plan science and technology activities at the national level. One activity will be an African study tour of China and India.

Strengthening the Scientific and Technological Capacities of the OAU. A high-level African advisor will help to restructure the Science Council of the OAU for its goal of improving regional policy-making in science and technology in Africa; to develop the Council's administrative structure; and to advise on science and technology policies appropriate to the African context, particularly in human resources development, energy, expansion of technological choice, research and development, information, and co-operation in the acquisition of technology.

The 15 national projects approved by UNIFSTD deal with activities including remote sensing, iron and steel research, photo-voltaic material technologies, solar heating, bauxite processing, research into tea production, low-cost housing, agricultural research, utilization of chemical wastes and geological mapping from aerial photographs.

Recommended by the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, Austria, 1979), UNIFSTD was subsequently established by the U.N. General Assembly, which entrusted its administration to UNDP for a two-year period. The Fund's purpose is to strengthen developing countries' science and technology planning and policy-making capabilities, and in the process, reinforce their scientific infrastructure, including research and development activities and training of personnel.

Developing countries currently possess only 5 per cent of the world's capacity for research and development, though they have 70 per cent of the world's population.

TCDC IN SOLAR SALT TECHNOLOGY

India has provided Zambia with equipment for a new salt iodization plant with an output of 12,000 tons a year. The increased production will measurably relieve goitre, from which many Zambians suffer due to lack of iodine in indigenous salt supplies.

Another TCDC programme has been instrumental in sending Tanzanian salt technologists for training in India. Since 1976, Tanzania has trebled production for domestic consumption through this comprehensive salt development scheme, supported by UNDP/UNIDO.

Water, sun and wind

In its programmes to help developing countries produce their own salt, UNIDO encourages the use of solar evaporation as a low-cost, relatively simple method of separating salt from water. This technology--probably the world's oldest for salt production--depends upon renewable sources of energy, and can be carried out on large tracts of flat or marshy land of little value for other purposes.

Shallow concentrating ponds are arranged so that saline water flows from one to another in a sequence designed to aid evaporation through the action of sun and wind. First salt concentration occurs in crystallizing ponds where salt settles in a uniform layer at the bottom. Next, the salt is harvested from the beds by workers using picks and shovels but carefully avoiding mixing salt with dirt. The procedure is especially suited to developing countries with abundant labour.

Chemical by-products

Besides salt, the solar evaporation process produces a number of valuable chemical by-products. The main source is the mother liquor, or "bittern", from the crystallizing ponds. In large salt works, this liquid is a ready source of magnesium sulphate, potassium chloride, bromides and magnesium chloride. At an earlier stage of evaporation, gypsum can also be recovered.

With more sophisticated technology, developing countries can also produce chemicals based on salt. Highly purified salts can be used as the basis for derivatives such as soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine. Caustic soda and soda ash are basic raw materials for a variety of products such as rayon, soap and glass.

During the 1980s, UNIDO's co-operative activities in salt production will feature creation of new salt works in Africa to satisfy human and animal needs, and provide inorganic chemicals. At present, some 23 African countries produce no salt and must import 100 per cent of their requirements.

* * *

YUGOSLAVIA CO-OPERATION IN GRAIN

Inter-regional maize training. Yugoslavia's Maize Research Institute has conducted three training courses in the techniques of bio-productivity and photosynthesis. The courses aim to help young developing country scientists gain agricultural and forestry skills which they can apply to their own environments. It emphasizes field and laboratory techniques equally, and features use of equipment which is widely available and almost universally applicable.

Twenty four students from 16 developing countries attended the recently concluded third session, held in Belgrade, sponsored by UNEP with support from UNESCO, UNDP, the British Council and several Yugoslav institutions. Previous courses were held in India and Kenya.

Indian Grain Storage. A study on grain storage methods in India has been completed by GOSA, a Yugoslav institute. The study analyzes present conditions and alternatives for storing food grains in the country. Its suggestions for nine possible storage methods, applicable to various situations, might be of value elsewhere. (Estimates are that from 20 to 40 per cent of the grain produced in developing countries each year is lost to pests or fungi.)

Bangladesh Rice Silo. GOSA has also been commissioned by UNDP to build a demonstration metal silo for rice storage in Bangladesh. The institute is prepared to carry out grain storage studies/projects for other developing countries.

For further information, contact Development Institute for the Rail Vehicle, Trailer and Metal Construction Industry (GOSA), Smederevska Palanka, Yugoslavia.

"TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE" FAIR TO BE HELD ANNUALLY

The second "Technology for the People" (TFTP international trade fair will be held from 6-13 November, 1981 in Mexico City).

Mexico will be the first developing country to host TFTP, which is to take place every year.

The fair aims to accelerate the process of technology transfer in developing countries by making them aware of the vast number of suitable products and support services available to them. Its first session, in Geneva in September 1980, attracted more than 200 exhibitors from 35 countries, 17 of them from the developing world.

Sales and exchanges

The Geneva event brought together under one roof a full range of products and technologies of immediate interest to potential developing country customers. It also served as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience (see following article about the TFTP Technical Congress). For many developing countries, it offered a first opportunity to exhibit products internationally. The sale of equipment and processes, proposals for sub-contracts and licensing arrangements, and agreements to explore joint-ventures were immediate practical results.

Displays directly addressed developing country needs in such areas as water/sanitation; food/agriculture; food processing; basic manufacturing; housing/building materials; energy; transport; health; education; and communications.

On hand were international experts and representatives of consulting firms in engineering; marketing; repair and maintenance; management; transportation; communications; finance; product design and packaging.

Technologies exhibited ranged from handweaving looms, threshers and bread-baking ovens to solar-powered water pumps; mini-turbines and windmills. For example:

- India's Appropriate Technology Development Association (ATDA) exhibited cotton spinning machines, a box-type, single-reflector solar cooker, several models of water wheels and chain pumps, and a wool spinning machine 10 times more efficient than traditional models.
- Tanzania's Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) showed essential items produced by a local firm -- hospital examination and operating tables; a medicine trolley; an infant's cot.

/...

.... Colombia's "Las Gaviotas" displayed such devices as a hydrostatic water pump; a hydro microturbine which both generates energy and pumps water; and a high-head water ram for use in mountainous regions. Its representatives returned home with products including resin material promising to lower road, airfield and other construction costs five-fold, a half-ton of chemicals for transforming the mechanical properties of soil, and small wind generators to test under Latin American village conditions.

On-the-spot deals

Much of the equipment on display was sold on-the-spot. The entire line of small farm machinery sent by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines was bought by a Nigerian businessman. Senegal's SISCO agricultural equipment was packed up for shipment to Lesotho. The Bangkok-based Asian Institute of Technology's (AIT) slow sand water filtration system, capable of being built and maintained by villagers, will be tried out in at least 12 developing countries.

Based on the success of the Geneva fair, space for the Mexico City event is expected to be in great demand. Exhibitors are therefore advised to reserve locations early. Information, including official entry forms, may be obtained from:



TFTP Secretariat
P.O. Box 187
1215 Geneva 15
Switzerland
Cable: Selfhelp/Geneva
Telex: 289950 (Attn. TFTP)

TFTP TECHNICAL CONGRESS REVIEWS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' NEEDS

Fifty-one nations, including 40 developing countries, participated in the TFTP Technical Congress, organized parallel to the TFTP Fair with UNDP/UNIDO assistance.

The symposium afforded government and U.N. experts and business leaders involved in technology transfer an opportunity to review the wide range of options available to developing countries.

In papers presented to the Congress, developing countries representing diverse geographic and socio-economic characteristics identified a number of common problems. These included:

- ... dependence upon technologies imported from industrialized countries, often coupled with the need to employ foreign personnel to manage, operate and maintain them;
- ... restrictive contracts requiring imports of raw materials and manufactured goods from the industrialized world, even when local sources are available;
- ... acquisition of technologies unsuited to local conditions. These lead to isolated pockets of development, since they cannot be spread throughout a country. They also perpetuate dependence upon foreign financing due to their capital-intensive nature, and fail to contribute to self-reliance since they are infrequently accompanied by training programmes.

Technology needs

Developing countries summarized their needs as follows:

- ... capital and financing for national technological development;
- ... building of indigenous technical capacity, including training of local personnel, establishment of technical and research institutes, and development of local technologies;
- ... labour-intensive technologies to ease unemployment;
- ... technologies with low capital investment requirements;
- ... intermediate technologies of all kinds;

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- ... information on all available alternative technologies, to avoid having to accept single solutions offered by outside companies or foreign experts;
- ... development of technology transfer infrastructures;
- ... creation of information systems on various technologies, including increased communications between developing countries on technologies and research activities; and the need for scientific and technical co-operation with industrialized countries;
- ... codes or laws to prohibit unfair business practices or contracts;
- ... increased capacity to adapt imported technologies to more nearly suit local conditions.



FAO

SPECIAL SECTION:

COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES IN
THREE DEVELOPING REGIONS

"To increase and improve communications among developing countries, leading to a greater awareness of common problems and wider access to available knowledge and experience as well as the creation of new knowledge in tackling problems of development."

*Buenos Aires Plan of Action for
Promoting and Implementing TCDC
Paragraph I5 (f)*

Communication for development has international, regional, national and local dimensions -- and in each there is wide scope for co-operation among developing countries, both to increase communication flows among them and to share new communication channels and techniques.

Developing countries now receive most of their news through the filter of a few Northern-based media institutions. Four Northern-based news agencies control approximately 90 per cent of the flow of international news. One remedy for this is for developing countries, individually and jointly, to strengthen their own media institutions, to "mine" their own information sources more intensively and to disseminate through their own outlets nationally, regionally and internationally.

At the same time, there are many more "localized" uses to be made of modern as well as traditional media for support of specific national development objectives, for example, in programmes for rural development or health education.

In this "Special Section", TCDC News reports on communication initiatives in three regions, ranging from continental to village levels.

AFRICOM ADOPTS YAOUNDE DECLARATION AND 37 RECOMMENDATIONS

Twenty-eight countries and 13 inter-African organisations participated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Africa (AFRICOM), organised by UNESCO in Yaoundé, Cameroon, July 1980.

- The Conference adopted 37 recommendations, emphasizing in particular:
- ... creation of a special fund for the development of African communication systems;
 - ... setting up the Pan African News Agency (PANA), with the least possible delay;
 - ... creation of African industries for the production of appropriate technical materials;
 - ... consolidation of existing teaching institutions in communications fields and creation of an advanced African teaching institution;
 - ... growth of film production and co-production;
 - ... reinforcement of book industries;
 - ... creation of an audio-visual message bank;
 - ... development of rural press and radio.

The Conference also called for the development of communication networks at national, regional and inter-regional levels.

New International Information Order

The "Yaoundé Declaration" adopted by the Conference says that the African communications situation "is directly dependent on the colonial heritage" and that "communication structures often still conform to the old colonial structures and not to the needs and aspirations of African peoples".

Participants declared themselves determined to decolonise these structures. They stressed the urgency of giving "greater priority to the design of global and integrated policies in culture and communication, to the creation and expansion of infrastructures for the exchange of information and for cultural life as well as the indigenous production of all types of message and cultural products".

The Declaration also calls for developing national information systems to reinforcing national unity, as well as for international assistance to enable African countries to obtain communication independence in line with the establishment of a New International Information Order (NIIO).

Request copies of the "Yaoundé Declaration" (English or French) from:

Office of Public Information
UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy
F 75700 Paris, France

UNESCO Liaison Office
Room 2401
United Nations, New York
10017

AFRICAN JOURNALISTS NETWORK

PROPOSED, LINKING 20 COUNTRIES

African media and communications experts, meeting in Nairobi from 15 to 17 January, have supported a proposal to form a journalists' co-operative that would organize and operate an African information network.

To be known as Inter-Press Africa, the journalists' network would supplement the proposed Pan African News Agency (PANA), a joint service of government official agencies.

The three-day meeting was jointly organized by the International Foundation for Development Alternatives (IFDA), Nyon, Switzerland, and the Inter Press Service Third World News Agency (IPS).

Initially linking journalists in 20 countries, Inter-Press Africa will focus on a wide range of development issues important to Africa. IPS would link the network with other developing and industrialized countries through its existing channels.

"Alternative information"

The proposal to build the "alternative information" network in Africa was formulated by IFDA on the basis of a study undertaken by IPS. With grants from UNFPA, UNDP, UNEP and UNICEF, IPS investigated the possibility of creating a network of development-oriented journalists and consulted governments, senior media professionals and communications institutes in 21 African countries.

The Nairobi meeting welcomed the "alternative information" approach of the proposed network, with emphasis on development, cultural identity, self-reliance and the need for striking a balance in the information needs of various development actors such as governments, the economic sectors and the popular masses.

The relationship of the proposed network with existing national news agencies and PANA was discussed in some detail. The meeting recommended that project organizers meet with the representatives of PANA and national news agencies in Africa to discuss collaboration in the context of African information priorities which were for:

- strengthening or creation of national news agencies,
- establishment of PANA,
- creation of new regional and sub-regional linkages, and
- information support for national liberation struggles.

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Press telecommunication tariffs

Participants in the meeting also emphasized the need for joint efforts to seek reductions in telecommunications tariffs for press, as recommended by UNESCO and the Non-Aligned Countries. Telecommunication tariffs in Africa are among the highest in the world and are considered a major barrier to increased flow of news and information between the developing countries.

At the end of the meeting, IFDA and IPS announced their intention to convene a working group of African journalists, including a number of those present at the Nairobi meeting, to follow up the recommendations on the creation of a journalists' co-operative and African information network.

IFDA is seeking funds from Canadian, German (FDR), Italian and Swiss governmental and non-governmental institutions and agencies for the three-year project which is expected to cost about \$5 million.

ARAB WOMEN SET UP FEATURE SERVICE

Forty Arab women journalists met in Algiers in July, 1980, and organized a new Arab Women's Feature Service to ensure a more accurate and positive portrayal of women in Arab media. The seminar was sponsored by the Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population, Development and Construction (based in Damascus, Syria).

Participants first reviewed papers on the status of Arab women in the region. Papers covered countries or areas of the region, and such topics as "Development, Women and Means of Mass Communication"; "Women, Culture and Work"; "Arab Journalism and Information Studies"; and "Women and Media". They also studied the experiences of women's feature services in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, in operation for several years with support by UNESCO, UNFPA and the Inter Press Service.

More realistic images

The journalists considered how they might co-operate in disseminating information about Arab women's activities. Among other things, they cited needs for media efforts to:

- ... encourage society to apply and observe laws favouring women that exist in the region;
- ... replace the image of "woman as sex symbol" in films and other media with more realistic and positive portrayals;
- ... affirm women's equality, roles and positive image in Arab culture and history;

- ... include women as decision-makers in institutions which control media;
- ... carry information on the state of women in Arab areas that are struggling for liberation;
- ... co-ordinate with organizations that deal with illiteracy and other social problems;
- ... expand chances for training of women for media occupations.

Service functions

The Arab Women's Feature Service they proposed setting up will operate through a Bureau for Arab Women Journalists within the Damascus Centre. National Bureaux in other Arab countries would each be headed by a co-ordinator, elected by group members.

Arab women journalists will prepare features, request articles from important personalities (men and women) and collect information on women. The Damascus and national bureaux will distribute to Arab media and throughout the network.

The Damascus Bureau will also ensure coverage of international conferences, meetings and seminars on women in the Arab world and elsewhere, by Arab journalists representing women's interests; collect and disseminate photo and film materials on Arab women in health, education, the family, agriculture, industry, etc; and co-operate with Arab national organizations and Women's Unions to expand media coverage of Arab women in development.

Seminar participants also recommended that the Damascus Centre co-operate with Information Ministries or institutions in the Arab world and obtain financing from Arab governments.



Bernard Wolff/UNDP

PERUVIAN AUDIO-VISUAL PROJECT ALSO HELPS FIVE OTHER COUNTRIES

A successful Peruvian audio-visual project that uses small-sized and semi-professional video equipment to train rural peoples for agrarian reform is spreading its experience in at least five other Latin American countries with similar needs.

Specialists of the Peruvian Audio-Visual Production Centre (CEPAC-Centro de Producción Audio-Visual) have given intensive audio-visual training courses and photo-documentary production courses to about 100 students in Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras and Mexico. CEPAC has also helped three countries -- Mexico, Honduras and Brazil set up their own audio-visual programmes.

The courses are based on CEPAC's work over the past five years in developing an audio-visual teaching system to reach large numbers of persons; to deal with the use of many languages; and to overcome problems arising from the low literacy rate among rural peoples.

In 1976 the Peruvian National Centre for Training and Research for Agrarian Reform (CENCIRA - Centro Nacional de Capacitación e Investigación para la Reforma Agraria) asked for UNDP/FAO co-operation in the creation and development of CEPAC.

With about \$1 million in UNDP support and additional funding from the Peruvian Government, the Netherlands and FAO, CEPAC set about modifying the video technology for use in rural areas. The CEPAC staff of 30 audio-visual teachers also developed techniques for training people to teach others in uses of audio-visual techniques.

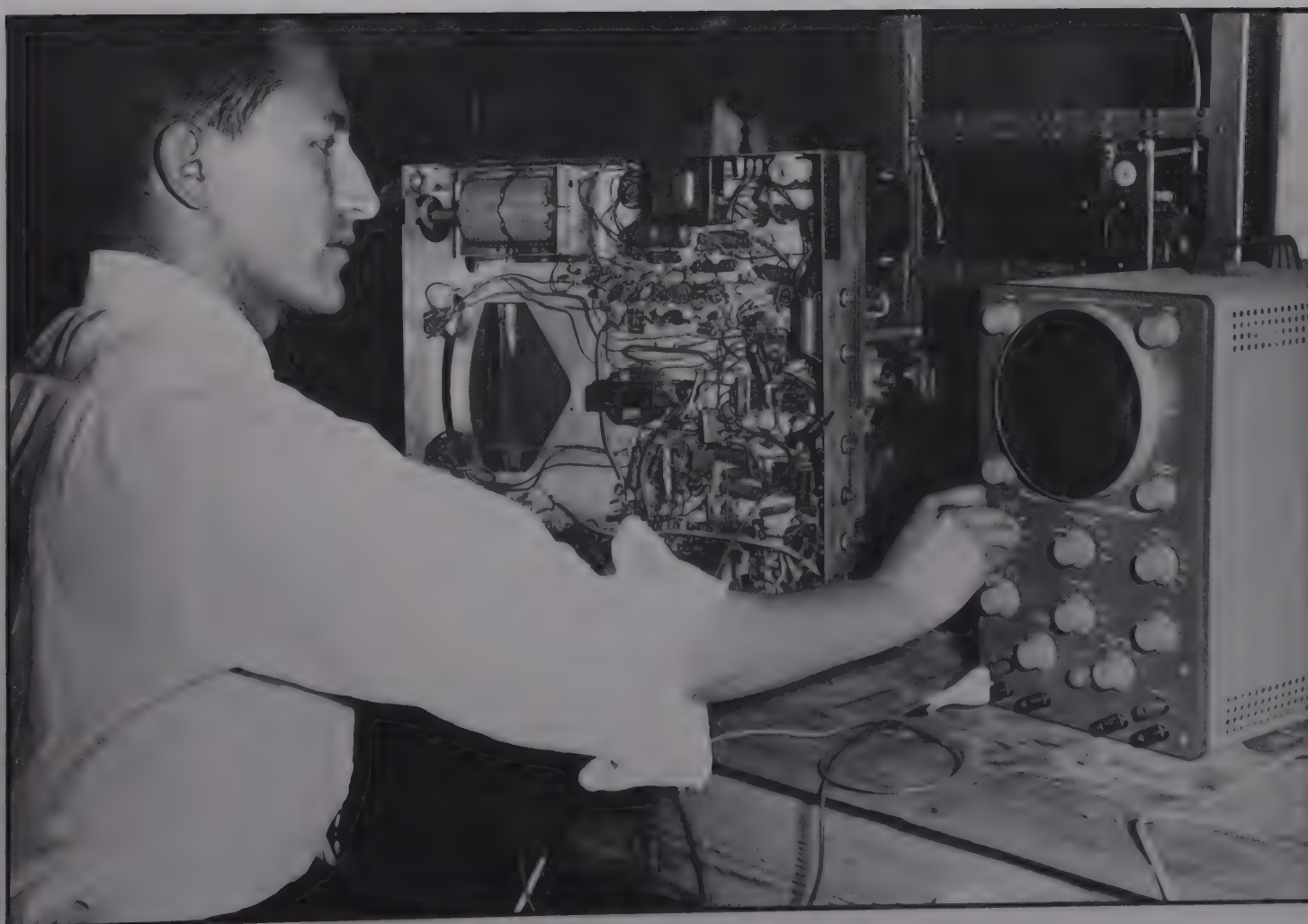
The video programmes which form the core of CEPAC's rural training programmes are produced both in CEPAC's production centre and in the rural areas themselves. Staff members of the Centre then travel to rural areas of Peru with the video tapes, recorders and monitors to give the training courses. Since the beginning of 1978, 38 operating teams of CEPAC have provided courses for about 35,000 rural peoples. With six experimental units, CEPAC has trained another 22,000 rural inhabitants.

By the end of 1980 seventy photo-documentaries and 426 video programmes of an average duration of 18 minutes constituted the core of CEPAC's training programmes. The topics covered are those which rural farmers seek to learn more about: irrigation, weed control, book-keeping, health, animal husbandry, small rural industries, etc.

In addition to the courses that CEPAC has given in other Latin American countries, its staff has worked with government projects in three countries to set up audio-visual programmes:

- with the Mexican Water Resources Secretariat and its Special Programme for the development of the Wet Tropics (PRODERITH);
- with the Honduran National Agricultural Institute and its Rural Training Programme for Agrarian Reform (PROCCARA); and
- with a programme in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

The above information came from Video Educativo Rural, VER, a CEPAC publication available in Spanish from CEPAC, Apartado Postal 4480, Lima, Peru.



AFRICAN REGIONAL AQUACULTURE CENTRE

"Technical co-operation among African countries with regard to increasing, conserving and utilizing fish resources should be encouraged...There could be scope for exchange of experiences and expertise in oyster culture and fresh water fish farming."

Recommendation 47. Nairobi Recommendations for a Programme of Technical Co-operation among African countries.

Twenty four senior aquaculturists from 10 African countries are now training in the first one-year course offered by the African Regional Aquaculture Centre in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

The Centre trains men and women for senior positions in fishery or allied departments of government, semi-government agencies or private industries. The curriculum is designed to equip students to plan and execute all aspects of aquaculture programmes. Nineteen subjects are covered, including selection of sites and species, design and construction of ponds, various methods of breeding and raising finfish and shellfish, biological and environmental aspects, socio-economic considerations, and extension.

Courses, conducted in both English and French, stress practical applications. Eighty per cent of the students' time is devoted to laboratory and field work. Training duration may be extended beyond the initial year as the Centre further refines its programmes.

Research at the Centre also focusses on finding solutions to practical problems. Results obtained in using tobacco waste to prepare ponds prior to stocking, for example, are already being applied in the field.

The Centre serves 18 African countries* and receives support from the Nigerian Government, UNDP, FAO, and the African Development Bank.

Food, Employment and Economic Betterment

The idea for the Centre originated at the first African regional workshop on aquaculture held in Accra, Ghana, in 1975. The workshop recognized that fish farming holds enormous potential for providing the continent with protein-rich food of high nutritive value, as well as for creating employment and improving the economy in rural areas. Achieving substantial increases in aquaculture production would require greater numbers of trained senior personnel and further research.

In view of the cost of setting up proper facilities, it was agreed that a regional centre combining both training and research would be desirable. Nigeria's existing Centre at Port Harcourt, which had the capacity to deal with both fresh and brackish water species, was thought to be ideal.

*Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia.

It is anticipated that the Regional Aquaculture Centre will eventually be linked with selected national centres in Africa, as well as to a global network being established under the UNDP/FAO Aquaculture Development and Co-ordination Programme.

FAO estimates that Africa produced 107,365 tons of fish through aquaculture in 1975. It is hoped that the Centre's activities will help to increase the continent's annual production to at least 500,000 tons of finfish and shellfish by the year 2000.

* * *



Caracciolo/Banoun/
United Nations

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT COURSE

FOR AFRICAN PLANNERS

The Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) is initiating a course on roles of women in development for planners and other decision-makers--the first of its kind in Africa.

ESAMI provides management training, consultancy and research services to organizations, institutions and private and public companies, mainly through short-term courses. It is located in Arusha, Tanzania, and serves 17 Eastern and Southern African countries.

The new three-month course will be inaugurated in June 1981 and held at least once a year thereafter. It aims to provide both men and women officials with better data on women's activities, needs and potentials, and to improve their analytical tools, technical skills and knowledge of planning and policy formation processes.

Participants will be trained to undertake basic research on the impact of policies on women's roles; do basic management and investment analysis of development programmes; develop, manage and monitor development activities; and identify issues and policies which do or could have impact on women's roles.

By building a core of senior personnel skilled in development planning that deals adequately with women's concerns, ESAMI hopes to ensure that women are better served by national development plans and policies.

Widespread neglect

Recent studies conducted emphasize that African women--as women everywhere--have often been excluded from development planning. Though women are responsible for from 60 to 80 per cent of Africa's farmwork, for example, they rarely participate in agricultural training programmes.

The new course will give equal time to (a) a study of women's roles and development of participants' research capabilities; (b) an understanding of the development planning process, financial analysis and basic management principles; (c) practical testing of skills through students' own projects. Participants will also visit selected development schemes to evaluate their impact on women.

Instruction will be provided by existing ESAMI staff, as well as African economic planners and distinguished policy researchers, and consultants and trainers widely experienced in women in development studies.

"Support networks"

Follow-up activities are also planned, including collaborative research and workshops at the national level. To facilitate the formation of national working groups and "support networks" of fellow alumni once trainees have returned home, it is planned to enroll up to five nationals from each country at a given time.

The programme has initially been set up for a three year period. Funding is coming from the Voluntary Fund for the U.N. Decade for Women, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Population Council. The Economic Commission for Africa's African Training and Research Centre for Women is providing technical support, trainers and consultants, as well as assistance in getting organizations to sponsor trainees. UNDP has assisted the Institute since 1968 and continues to provide experts to enhance facilities and staff training capabilities.

ESAMI also intends to make concern with women a permanent feature within its other training programmes so that the Institute might serve as a regional training and resource centre on the roles of women in development planning.



Ray Witlin/World Bank

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BREAKTHROUGHS

IN CUBA SHARED WITH MEXICO

Technical co-operation between Mexico and Cuba has been a major feature of a telecommunications project in Cuba which is designed to greatly increase that country's self-sufficiency in the telecommunications field. Breakthroughs achieved to date have prompted suggestions that other countries in the region might participate in joint research and training.

The project, being carried out by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) with UNDP support, has enabled Cuba to become the first developing nation to acquire the technological know-how and facilities to go beyond mere copying of what is being produced in the developed world. It has allowed Cuba to study the most advanced telecommunications equipment produced elsewhere, determine what is useful to Cuba's needs, and go on to design and produce original and more appropriate telecommunications equipment locally.

The products developed in Cuba during the past four years include items in the three main categories of the telecommunications field: radio, data processing, and telephone/telegraph.

Applied research to develop prototypes and pilot-scale production of telecommunications equipment has been based at Cuba's Central Telecommunications Laboratory (LCT), which supplies technical support to the Ministry of Communication.

Shared Training and Design

Mexican/Cuban technical co-operation began six years ago. So far, it has involved an exchange of visits between both countries to analyze the on-going projects and training in the use of telecommunications equipment for the joint development of new systems. An example of the latter was the training at the LCT of a specialist from the Instituto Politécnico Nacional de Mexico (IPN) in the use of electro-acoustic test system for telephones acquired by the LCT through the UNDP/ITU project.

In addition, a joint project for the design and construction of a device for data transmitters is being undertaken. A Cuban technician worked in Mexico on the design of this unit; the first prototype was made in the Cuban LCT, and the production of 10 units with components provided by the Mexican IPN is planned. This equipment will be distributed to both Cuba and Mexico.

As a result, both countries will save considerably in outlays of hard currency. The manufacturing cost of this equipment is just 40 per cent of what it would cost to import it. The cost of the imported components in the equipment is just 25 per cent of its total production cost.

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The Cuban LTC reached design breakthroughs on a number of technical problems which would otherwise have required bringing in foreign technicians.

Among the technological achievements of the LCT were: the design of a parking lot calling system for the Palacio de Convenciones (Convention Hall); the modernization of part of the CW20 microwave system; study of the use of telephone lines for data transmission; evaluation of the effects of weather on T.V.; production of quartz resonators from 1 to 10 MHz and the development of the technology for quartz resonators up to 60 MHz.

Regional Effort

The success of this project has awakened considerable interest throughout the region. As a result, the Cuban Government is planning to request additional U.N. funding in order to convert the LCT into a regional telecommunications centre, thus allowing other Caribbean nations to advance their research and training in this field.

(A news feature about this project contains a list of the radio, data processing and telephone/telegraph equipment produced by the project. It is available from UNDP Division of Information, 1 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York, 10017.)



16 COUNTRIES CO-OPERATE IN BANGLADESH INDUSTRIALIZATION

Sixteen developing countries from all regions have committed themselves to financial or technical co-operation for the industrial advancement of Bangladesh.

Agreements were reached in Dacca, December 1980, at a "Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industry" organized by UNIDO, and attended by 80 high-level government officials, industrial representatives and U.N. participants.

This was the fourth such solidarity meeting UNIDO has organized since 1979. Others were held in Afghanistan, Tanzania and Haiti. The purpose of the series is to enable the more advanced of the developing countries to co-operate in the economic and industrial development of those that are less developed.

Countries attending the Dacca meeting were given a list of 42 possible projects of co-operation with Bangladesh. Suggestions ranged from the establishment of a jute carpet factory, a soda ash plant and a sponge iron and steel complex, to the setting up of pineapple and mango conservation and processing plants, creation of pulp and paper mills, and the supply of technical information on fish preservation.

China and India were among the countries which offered Bangladesh financial support. Other countries' offers included soft-term loans, export credits for purchasing machinery and equipment, the promotion of joint industrial ventures, feasibility studies and preparation of bankable project profiles. A willingness to finance technical assistance and in-plant training and courses for personnel from Bangladesh within countries represented was also shown.

A number of participants said that, in the course of their own development, their countries had dealt with problems similar to those now being faced by Bangladesh, which they felt could benefit from their experiences.

Countries represented at the meeting were: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia.

ASIAN CO-OPERATION ON

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

A modest programme, launched with FAO support in 1979, to assist small farmers in the Asia/Pacific region, especially in agricultural credit and banking, has burgeoned into an active exercise in TCDC. The programme, based on cost-sharing and mutual co-operation, is being conducted by the Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), based in Bangkok.

APRACA started in October 1977 with 37 member institutions from 15 countries. It now has 45 members comprising central banks, agricultural and development banks, agricultural credit research and training institutions, co-operative banks and agricultural ministries from several Asian and Pacific countries. Annual membership costs \$500.

Core programmes

Three core programmes constitute the TCDC activities of the association. Launched in February 1979, the programmes had achieved the following by May 1980:

1. The staff exchange scheme, for training middle and senior cadres of agricultural finance institutions, had placed 26 officials from 23 member institutions in eight countries. Subjects included small farmer credit programmes, loan application processing and recovery, credit guarantees, and the operation of co-operatives societies. Back at home, participants recommended those schemes and practices considered valuable for their own institutions.
2. The interchange of technical experts had placed eight technical experts to provide assistance to 16 member institutions. They helped their hosts in such areas as identifying, formulating, implementing and evaluating small farmer development projects, studying the feasibility of crop insurance or credit guarantee schemes, and developing training programmes. Member institutes receiving expert advice often send their own staff to the expert's home institution to acquire firsthand knowledge.
3. A study tour took 18 senior executives from agricultural credit institutions in eight countries to observe policies and programmes in the region. Useful programmes identified by these policy-makers during the tour are subsequently examined in greater detail by technical officers and experts back home.

APRACA has produced a summary of agricultural credit policies and programmes in member countries and institutions and an inventory of training courses and facilities that are open to them. Participants can thus select programmes matching their local needs and cost-sharing possibilities.

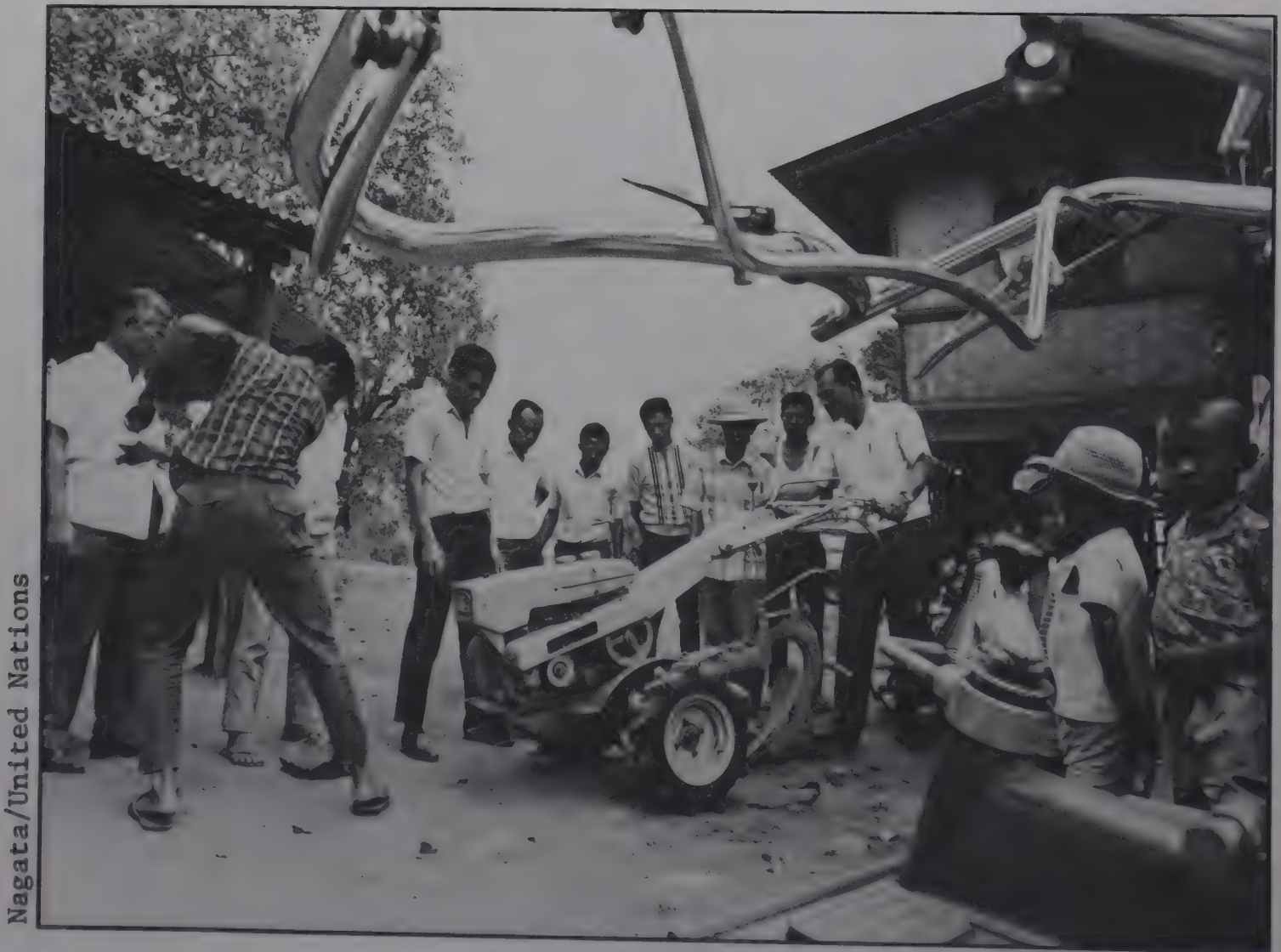
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All local currency costs of inter-country exchanges are shared by the participants, including the host country. Countries benefitting from in-service training with participating institutions each host programmes for the benefit of others in their region.

Future outlook

In 1980, four more agricultural institutions were in the process of applying for APRACA membership. Member countries of the South Pacific (Fiji, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands) are showing increased interest in APRACA activities.

In the next four to five years, it is hoped that participants' co-operation and interest will lead to an increase in their voluntary contributions and eventually make the association a self-supporting TCDC institution.



Nagata/United Nations

CO-OPERATION IN BRIEF

India's energy exhibition

India would welcome visits of scientists and technicians to a permanent exhibition of new and renewable energy devices on display in New Delhi.

Under its TCDC programme, the Indian Government is prepared to meet all local expenses for official visitors to this exhibition from developing countries -- though travel must be paid by individuals or their sponsoring governments or organizations. Visitors from industrialized countries, also welcome, are expected to pay all their own expenses.

Government enquiries related to official visits to the exhibition should be directed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, One U.N. Plaza, 11th Floor, New York, New York, 10017. (The Conference will take place 10-21 August, 1981, in Nairobi, Kenya.)

Kenya extends TCDC

Interest in TCDC with Kenya is growing, according to Robert Kitchen, Jr., UNDP Resident Representative. Interviewed by Mitch Odero in the 9 November 1980 edition of Sunday Nation, Kitchen stated:

"Kenya is already hard-pressed to make available its own personnel to assist other nations. The demand for Kenya's nationals is great. Kenya provides about 2,000 man months of consultancy to international organisations and other foreign governments throughout the world. It is a tremendous contribution. A great deal of our East African programmes would be hampered if not for the availability of maintenance and manufacturing facilities in Kenya.

"We see an increasing number of missions from other governments coming to Kenya to seek possibilities of technical co-operation or for studies of projects in Kenya.

"The Argentine Government has expressed interest in going into a TCDC venture (Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries) with Kenya. A Bangladesh mission has been here to study Kenya's modus operandi in the management of external aid. Provincial commissioners from West Africa were here to study Kenya's administration structure. Missions keep coming here to carry out observations on the successful programmes in Kenya. Kenya's rural access road programme is a model for many nations."

Tropical Disease Research

Greater financial resources must be mobilized if promising new research results are to benefit the hundreds of millions of victims of tropical diseases.

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In December, the Joint Co-ordinating Board of the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases heard about rapid progress towards two major goals: development of new tools for disease control; and strengthening of research capabilities of countries affected.

But concern was expressed because contributions to the Programme pledged for 1981 fall several million dollars short of the \$30 million required for the 1981 work programme. Fifteen countries and organizations pledged their continued support, including Brazil and Mexico, which joined the list of supporters for the first time.

The Programme, underway since the mid 1970s, is a global attack on six major diseases rampant in tropical areas: malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis (including river blindness and elephantiasis), trypanosomiasis (including African sleeping sickness and the American Chagas' disease), leishmaniasis and leprosy.

One need for additional long-term funds is to permit large-scale trials of new tools for disease prevention and treatment now being developed. Proving the safety and effectiveness of a promising experimental leprosy vaccine, for example, might require testing among 600,000 volunteers over the next 10 years.



Paul Almasy/WHO

PUBLICATIONS

Official Technology for the People (TFTP) Fair Catalogue. Lists names and addresses of the more than 200 exhibitors who participated in the First TFTP Fair (Geneva 16 - 21 September, 1980), and briefly describes their products or services. Includes summary of recent international developments on new products and technologies and available business ventures. Available upon receipt of postal money order or cheque for U.S. \$10 from: TFTP Secretariat, P.O. Box 187, 1215 Geneva 15, Switzerland.

The TFTP Secretariat also publishes a Bulletin, reporting on activities resulting from the Geneva Fair, and progress in organizing the Second TFTP International Fair (Mexico, 6-13 November, 1981).

World Scout Bureau Development Handbooks. A series of clearly written, illustrated manuals on Health, Home Projects, Nutrition, Appropriate Technology, Agriculture, Project Management and other topics of interest to developing countries. Specific instructions are given -- for example, on how to make a water filter ... build a biogas digester ... or raise rabbits. Prices for individual handbooks range from about U.S. \$60 to \$4.25. For more information, write: World Scout Bureau, B.P. 78, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) Newsletter. An occasional publication which reports on meetings, seminars, workshops, publications and latest initiatives and activities in agroforestry. Available free of charge from: ICRAF, P.O. Box 30677, Nairobi, Kenya.

"Women and TCDC". One of a series of 16 "Development Issue Papers" produced by UNDP in connexion with the 11th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the establishment of a New International Economic Order (September, 1980). Based on original research by women writers from Africa, the Arab World, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, this paper suggests avenues of co-operation through which women might achieve development progress. Available free of charge from: UNDP Division of Information, One U.N. Plaza, New York, New York, 10017. (English, French, Spanish, Arabic)

Tokten/Global Newsletter. Reports on progress in the UNDP-supported programme for the Transfer of Know-how Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN), now underway in 12 developing countries. The first issue gives a brief history of TOKTEN's origin and expansion and provides updates on the programme's implementation in participating countries. There are also contributions from individual expatriate experts who have carried out assignments in Turkey. Available in English from TOKTEN/Turkey Secretariat, c/o UNDP, P.O. Box 407, Ankara, Turkey. (Contributions for future editions are also invited.)

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Nairobi Recommendations for a Programme of Technical Co-operation Among African Countries. Printed version of the Recommendations which emerged from the Conference of African Government Experts on Technical Co-operation among African Countries, organized in Nairobi, Kenya, 12-20 May 1980 by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa. Representatives of 45 African countries and 52 international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations participated in the Conference (See TCDC NEWS No. 7 for details.) Available free of charge from UNDP Division of Information, 1 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York, 10017. (English, French)

Information Sources on Industrial Quality Control (Document ID/256). Revised, updated edition of UNIDO guide supplying factual listings of references covering: professional, trade and research organizations; textbooks, handbooks, manuals and yearbooks; proceedings, papers and reports; periodicals; abstracting, indexing and bibliographical material; dictionaries and encyclopedias; and other potential information sources. Available from Sales Section, United Nations, New York or Geneva; or from U.N. Sales Agents or major booksellers throughout the world. Sales No. UNIDO/LIB/SER.D/6/Rev.1. Cost: U.S. \$4.00 (or equivalent in other currencies).

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Information Kit. Produced by UNDP in co-operation with other U.N. agencies involved in the Decade. Contains:

- "Decade Dossier" outlining needs and strategies
- Four water/sanitation case histories
- Action Guide with suggestions and examples of specific activities for various groups
- Wall sheet and set of photo sheets illustrating key themes
- Listing of additional information materials.

(English, French, Spanish, Arabic)
Available from UNDP Division of Information,
One U.N. Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10017.

Bee Keeping in Rural Development. A practical guide to help small farmers and others wanting to keep bees. Based on experiences in Ghana. Available from Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1, U.K. Cost: £2.50, FOB U.K.

UNDP MAILING LIST FORM

To be placed on our mailing list, please complete steps 1 through 5 below. If you are already receiving UNDP material, please complete the form anyway. It will help us to know your specific interests and thus to serve you better.

(1)	ADDRESS	Type or print clearly (one letter per box and leave a space between each word).
NAME (underline family name)		
TITLE OR POSITION		
ORGANIZATION (no abbreviation)		
STREET AND NO. (or P.O. Box)		
CITY AND STATE OR PROVINCE		
COUNTRY AND POSTAL CODE		

(2) ORGANIZATION. Check one only:

MEDIA

- ```

28:T Commercial press/agency/journalist
28:E Non-profit magazine, bulletin, journal
28:O TV
28:1 Radio
28:8 Film
28:9 Slide and Sound

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### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL (IGO)

- |      |                |
|------|----------------|
| 29:E | UN Secretariat |
| 29:0 | Other IGO      |

## GOVERNMENT

- |      |                        |
|------|------------------------|
| 30:T | Donor aid ministry     |
| 30:E | Development ministry   |
| 30:0 | Other Executive office |
| 30:1 | Legislative            |
| 30:8 | Information office     |
| 30:9 | Political party        |

## FINANCE

- 31:T Bank/Fund/Broker  
31:E Chamber of Commerce  
31:O Business/Industry  
31:1 Trade Association

## RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL GROUP

- |      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 32:T | Institute/Foundation/Research/Centre |
| 32:E | Documentation Centre/Library         |
| 32:0 | High school                          |
| 32:1 | University                           |

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

- |      |                                 |
|------|---------------------------------|
| 33:T | Development operational         |
| 33:E | Trade union                     |
| 33:0 | Other                           |
| 33:1 | Development Education/Promotion |
| 33:9 | INDIVIDUAL (unaffiliated)       |

(3) SUBJECTS. Check all your interests:

## FINANCIAL

- 24:T Finance and Investment  
24:E Manufacturing and Industry  
24:O Trade and Commodities

## TCDC

- 24:9 (Technical Co-operation Among  
Developing Countries)

## AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHERIES

- |      |                                    |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 25:T | Agriculture and/or Food            |
| 25:E | Animal Husbandry                   |
| 25:O | Fisheries/Marine Resources         |
| 25:I | Forestry                           |
| 25:8 | Land Use (include Desertification) |
| 25:9 | Water Use                          |

## EDUCATION

- 26:0 SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN

## RELIEF ACTIVITIES

- 26:8 WOMEN

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
35:T Community Development  
35:E Housing and Building  
35:O Urbanization

## ENVIRONMENT

- 35:8 HEALTH

## POPULATION/DEMOGRAPHY

- | <u>NATURAL RESOURCES</u> |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 36:T                     | Energy and Fuel     |
| 36:E                     | Mining and Minerals |
| 36:0                     | General             |

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 36:8 TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS

## POLICY/PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION

- ## REGIONS

Africa

- 34:E Asia and Pacific  
34:0 Europe-Developing  
34:1 Latin America  
34:8 Arab

(4) LANGUAGE. Check one (two if you check German):

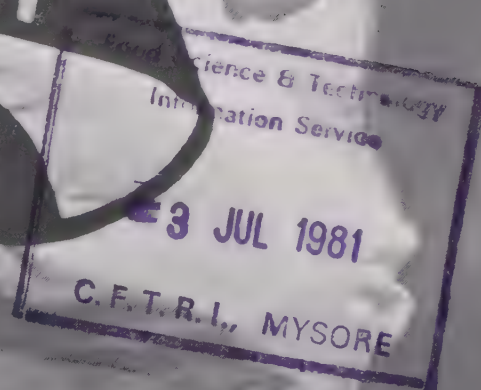
- 27:T ARABIC  
27:E ENGLISH  
27:O FRENCH  
27:8 SPANISH  
27:1 GERMAN

(5) RETURN TO: UNDP, Division of Information, One United Nations Plaza (DC-1972), New York, N.Y. 10017.

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# TCDC News

April — June 1981

## Bridges Across the South

## INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The back two pages of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach" and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.



*The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.*

*The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.*



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## STAGE SET FOR SECOND HIGH-LEVEL TCDC REVIEW

Ministers of Planning, Directors of Technical Co-operation and other upper-echelon representatives of some 150 Governments are among those who will be attending the second session of the U.N. High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC to be convened in New York from 1 to 8 June.

The session, which is being organized by the UNDP as mandated by the U.N. General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action\*, will also be attended by representatives of specialized agencies, African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), regional commissions, the U.N. Council for Namibia, the International Atomic Energy Agency, NGOs, subregional, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and other organs of the U.N.

A follow-up to the first High-Level meeting, held in Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980, the second session will continue to review the progress made by the organizations of the U.N. development system in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to identify difficulties encountered in the process and to provide guidance for accelerating development of TCDC.

The other main objectives of the second session are:

- To review the efforts made by some countries in establishing, promoting or supporting TCDC within their bilateral and multi-lateral activities and to discuss the future reporting of such activities;
- To increase the world community's awareness of the enormous development potentials of TCDC in such areas as scientific and technological research, agricultural production, rural development, rural-urban migration, control of desertification and accelerating women's participation in development;

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\* "The Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries", resulting from the U.N. Conference on TCDC and endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly, provides 38 specific action recommendations. It is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic from Division of Information, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.



- To provide Governments with a forum in which they can exchange experiences and reach conclusions on the optimal possibilities for strengthening adequate institutional arrangements, administrative mechanisms and legal arrangements for the successful implementation of TCDC;
- To review the potentials for a broader mobilization of funds at different levels and from different sources, including multilateral financial institutions and banks for financing TCDC; and
- To review the proposed incorporation of TCDC principles and operations into policies, rules and procedures of UNDP.

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## STUDIES BEFORE THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE

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A series of studies which cover areas of special concern for developing countries and methods through which TCDC can be facilitated have been prepared for the session.\* These studies, which were called for by the 1980 High-Level meeting, were produced by UNDP in co-operation with other organizations of the U.N. development system and institutions involved in inter-country co-operation. A list of the studies with a brief description of each follows, as well as a fuller description of three of the studies.

- Report of the Progress Made in Implementing the Tasks Entrusted to the UN Development System by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/5): This report describes some of the programmes implemented in 1980 by organizations within the U.N. development system. It highlights TCDC activities which are making a significant impact on the collective development effort of developing countries; identifies factors which impede the advancement of TCDC; and proposes corrective action which must be taken by the developing countries and the U.N. system in order to strengthen TCDC as an effective instrument for international co-operation.
- Activities of the U.N. Development System to Strengthen Transport and Communications among Developing Countries for the Promotion of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/6): This report highlights the efforts made to reduce the impact of the transit-transport problems on least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, summarizes the progress of the U.N. Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa and reviews the possibilities for interregional TCDC activities in support of the objectives of the Decade.
- Some Information on the Activities of Governments in Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/7): A view of the current situation of TCDC activities of governments of developing countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels is presented in this paper. The report also draws conclusions, notes trends, identifies obstacles and makes recommendations for improving the situation of TCDC. (See page 17 for further details.)

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\* Full texts of the studies, in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, may be obtained from the Special Unit for TCDC, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.



- The Role and Potential of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Rural Development (document TCDC/2/8): This paper reviews experiences of developing countries in rural development, exploring the role and potential of TCDC in this field. The areas concentrated on include: policy planning, administration and training; people's participation; basic services; education; health; production systems; technologies for rural development; agricultural credit and marketing; agricultural extension; and information and communication. (Prepared by FAO.)
  
- The Role and Potential of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Increasing Agricultural Production (document TCDC/2/9): This study looks at the advantage of exchanging experiences in agricultural production among developing countries and points to the various opportunities provided by international centres and internationally financed projects located in developing countries for the promotion of TCDC. (Prepared by FAO.)
  
- The Role and Potential of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development (document TCDC/2/10): Based on recent studies conducted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), this report reviews the policies of Governments of developing countries concerned with improving economic infrastructure in rural areas and stemming rural-urban migration. It considers such areas as: measures to reduce rural-urban migration by improving rural living conditions; legal policies to return migrants to their areas of origin; the redistribution of migrants within rural areas; and the accommodation and re-direction of migrants within urban areas.
  
- The Role and Potential of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Desertification Control (document TCDC/2/11): A range of anti-desertification technologies currently in use in developing countries is described in this report. Opportunities and potentials are indicated, as well as the need for systematic scientific evaluation of anti-desertification technologies. Recommendations are made for follow-up action for development of appropriate models for evaluation and information exchange. (See page 14.)
  
- Methodologies for Promoting Horizontal Co-operation among Developing Countries in Scientific and Technological Research (document TCDC/2/12): This paper provides examples of TCDC modalities at the subregional, regional and interregional levels in the fields of socio-economic, agricultural and industrial research. These case experiences are proposed as the best current basis for developing methodologies for TCDC, provided that contextual conditions are accounted for, allowing for obvious adaptations in different contexts.

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- Promoting and Accelerating Women's Participation in Development Programmes in the Caribbean through Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/13): This report presents a picture of the situation of women in the Caribbean, an overview of the structure, goals and activities of the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of the University of the West Indies in Bridgetown, Barbados, and the problems and limitations affecting women and TCDC. It suggests how more effective TCDC programmes for women might be implemented. (See page 10.)
  
- Institutional Arrangements and Administrative Mechanisms for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/14): This document reviews the status of national focal points for TCDC, takes stock of the more prevalent kinds, identifies the emerging types and reviews some obstacles to their effectiveness. It discusses institutional arrangements and co-ordinating mechanisms at the national level and looks to some opportunities that can accrue from a network of focal points at national and bilateral levels. Finally, it offers options and recommendations that could strengthen administrative mechanisms and focal points for TCDC.
  
- Legal Arrangements for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/15): This report deals with international legislation pertaining to TCDC, surveys the national legal arrangements for TCDC which exist in developing countries and examines bilateral and multilateral agreements for engaging in TCDC. It reviews the machinery established under different legal agreements for the implementation of TCDC programmes and projects and for the settlement of disputes arising out of those agreements. It suggests the main elements that should be incorporated in certain legal instruments relative to TCDC.
  
- Potential Sources for Financing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (document TCDC/2/16): This paper examines the potential sources in countries for financing TCDC, describes the terms and conditions for the use of their funds and recommends some policy considerations for mobilization of funds by Governments and institutions in support of TCDC.

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- Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the Policies, Rules and Procedures of the U.N. Development Programme (document TCDC/2/17): This report considers the decision of the UNDP Governing Council, as recommended by the 1980 High-Level meeting: to increase funding for TCDC purposes from UNDP resources; to flexibly use the country indicative planning figures (IPFs) in TCDC projects; and to place a temporary restriction on the reimbursement of local currency costs from country IPFs. The report reviews the actions taken by the UNDP Administrator in the implementation of those decisions, with particular emphasis on reviewing the policies, rules and procedures of UNDP.

In addition to the above-mentioned studies, the Committee will also have before it at its second session studies for information purposes which concern: The role and potential of TCDC in industrial development; Joint ventures through TCDC and their economic potentials; TCDC and chambers of commerce of developing countries; and TCDC and state trading organizations of developing countries.

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## CARIBBEAN WOMEN AND TCDC

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- ...Women's concerns are best treated within the context of their societies' larger economic and social problems. Incorporation of women/TCDC units into major regional programmes is thus desirable.
- ...Most developing countries now have local institutions able to develop and implement relevant programmes, given adequate funding. International agencies, whose globally-mandated projects often insufficiently reflect local priorities, might consider increased support for local initiatives.
- ...Governments have the authority to effect change by passing legislation, issuing regulations and instituting major development programmes; non-governmental organizations have the flexibility, commitment and energy needed to identify and develop women's potential. Partnership between the two can lead to effective TCDC.

These are some of the lessons learned by the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of the University of the West Indies (UWI), Bridgetown, Barbados, after 28 months of experience with TCDC programmes for women in the Caribbean.

This experience is analyzed in TCDC/2/13 Promoting and Accelerating Women's Participation in Development Programmes in the Caribbean Through TCDC.

The paper also provides a glimpse of the situation of women in the region, gives an overview of WAND's structure, goals and activities, calls attention to problems and limitations affecting women and TCDC, and suggests how more effective TCDC programmes for women might be conceived and implemented.

### Plantation legacy

Structures and attitudes inherited from the past are still found in the Caribbean today. According to the report:

*"The economic and social structures of the Caribbean were formed by the plantation system which dominated every aspect of life, employment, education, housing and all social and economic relationships. The advent of universal adult suffrage, trade unions and political independence have done little to*

*/...*



*change the essential relationships and the new industries of tourism, mining and manufacturing have incorporated many of the features of plantation society."*

This has resulted in economies which remain externally focussed, dependence upon countries outside the region, and a concentration of unemployment, poverty, poor living conditions, inadequate services, malnutrition and illiteracy among the great majority of people who form the base of Caribbean societies.

Women are the special victims of this legacy, especially the many who are heads of household. (Recent estimates indicate that from 22 per cent (Guyana) to 46 per cent (St. Kitts) of the region's households are headed by women.) Like women everywhere, Caribbean women suffer higher rates of unemployment than men, and when they do work, are relegated to low-paying, unskilled and exploitative jobs with few opportunities for advancement. Those who gain access to education are usually sex stereotyped into traditional female fields like nursing, teaching and commerce.

Moreover, the class-consciousness inherent in a lingering plantation mentality inhibits middle and upper class women from developing any sense of solidarity with their sisters from the lower socio-economic groups. The status quo is accepted, and there is even a lack of consciousness of discrimination. Thus, the presence of women in senior and decision-making positions is not necessarily a guarantee of a concern for women's issues.

### WAND's origins

WAND was established in 1978 with the goal of improving the socio-economic situation of Caribbean women, and at the same time, building solidarity among all women in the region, and facilitating regional technical co-operation.

It was designed to meet needs and priorities earlier identified by Caribbean women themselves during a 1977 seminar on the integration of women in development in the Caribbean, which was co-sponsored by the Jamaican Women's Bureau and UWI, funded by UNICEF, and attended by representatives of 12 Caribbean Governments, the Caribbean Women's Association (CARIWA) and Caribbean Church Women (CCW).

As an institution supported by the Governments of the Caribbean which trains many of the region's lawyers, doctors, teachers, civil servants, political leaders and engineers, among others, UWI was chosen as home base for WAND. Affiliation with the University was also desirable as it is a main source of research and technical expertise, and has an outreach to individual countries through extension services.

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WAND's activities fall into three main categories: technical assistance training; and communications. In the programmes it supports, the Unit seeks to explore new approaches and strategies which:

- ...reflect priorities defined by women;
- ...build on women's strengths, individually and through their associations;
- ...collaborate with other agencies working in the region on Women in Development issues;
- ...work with and promote co-operation between Government agencies and women's organizations;
- ...interpret the concept of Women in Development in terms of local realities and priorities;
- ...work within existing technical assistance programmes to raise the level of awareness of women's needs, and thereby mobilize support for their concerns within these larger programmes;
- ...build on traditional patterns of co-operation among women in the region which have been common at both the community level and on an inter-country basis;
- ...promote a sharing of the region's diverse resources;
- ...work through existing networks and institutions promoting integration and development in the English-speaking Caribbean;
- ...serve as a catalyst to build a regional movement for enhancing the contribution of Caribbean women to their region's social, political, economic and cultural development.





## Variety and flexibility

Over the past year, WAND has assisted 65 women/TCDC projects, 40 per cent of which were requested by Government agencies, and 60 per cent by NGOs. The major areas covered were project development (38 per cent) and training (28 per cent), while assistance to Governments was mainly for establishing and strengthening national machinery to deal with women's issues. Innovative projects and programme ideas have been publicized through regional radio, a newsletter produced in collaboration with CARIWA and CCW, and feature articles produced in collaboration with the Caribbean Women's Features Syndicate.

Some of the activities supported have included regional craft programmes to upgrade the economic viability of low-income women's traditional income-generating activities; development of solar dryers for use in food preservation projects (developed in collaboration with Meals for Millions (a U.S.-based NGO) and the Caribbean Development Bank); providing women from the region access to information on appropriate technology for rural women developed by the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement of Guyana in collaboration with UNICEF; a workshop to enable women in Belize to share the experience of the Jamaica Sistren Collective in using drama to build consciousness of issues affecting women and the community.

## Further needs

Through its experience, WAND has identified further needs and potential areas of activity for the Caribbean, many of which may apply to women/TCDC programmes elsewhere. Among these are: further analysis of the concept of "women in development" in terms of the realities of women's lives; more evaluative research on the impact of past and current programmes; strengthening national capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate programmes for women; more programmes dealing with employment, income generation and appropriate technology; programmes for better use of the media in promoting goals of integration and equality; programmes to remove sex stereotyping in schools; methodologies for mobilizing women to participate in programmes of social transformation; better systems of support for families headed by single women; programmes to help men and women cope with changing sex roles; and assessments of women's health and services available to them.

Other factors which WAND feels could enhance Caribbean women/TCDC programmes are the use of more resource persons from developing countries in other regions (generally constrained by difficulties in identifying these individuals and costs involved in obtaining their services); and more flexibility in funding, which is still more easily obtained for traditional (family planning or home economics) women's programmes and more likely to be available for national than regional programmes.

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## CONTROLLING DESERTIFICATION THROUGH TCDC

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- \*50 to 78 million people are affected by severe desertification.*
- \*628 million people--about 14 per cent of the world's population--live in dry areas.*
- \*Between 50,000 and 70,000 square kilometres of useful land go out of production each year.*
- \*Desertification is costing \$15.6 billion a year in lost agricultural production.*

Since the U.N. Conference on Desertification was convened in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1977, the international community has become alerted to the importance of arresting and -- where possible -- reversing the process of desertification, a problem which profoundly threatens developing countries.

A range of anti-desertification technologies currently in use in developing countries is discussed in the report on "Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Roles and Potentials of TCDC in Desertification Control", which suggests that the sharing of information on those technologies could bring significant benefits. "In many cases, only developing countries possess the relevant experience", the report states, concluding that "the potential for TCDC appears considerable".

While the report uncovers a substantial amount of information concerning anti-desertification technologies, it also finds that most of the information is descriptive in nature. "There is a dearth of critical evaluation of these technologies, and hence the effectiveness of the technology according to ecological, economic and social criteria cannot be ascertained", the report says. To address this shortcoming, the report sees a need to develop an evaluation system that would examine a selected number of cases. In this manner, a compendium of experiences could be shared among developing countries.

The report categorizes desertification control techniques within seven themes:

### Forestry Management and Development

To use forestry as a tool to combat desertification, it must be used for both environmental protection and production. This requires new forest management techniques. "The greatest potential for the application of TCDC in forestry for desertification control at this time lies in the exchange of new approaches to forestry development and, to some extent, in species exchange", the report states.

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## Alternative Energy Technologies

Alternative energy technologies have an important role to play in desertification control by reducing demand for traditional fuels such as wood, dung and crop residues. Rapid population growth and the increase in petroleum prices have put more pressures on those fuel resources and have resulted in deforestation and loss of soil fertility, both direct causes of desertification. The experience with alternative energy technologies within developing countries, according to the report, will be a major source of further development of those technologies. The most promising alternative energy technologies for dry areas of the developing world appear to be: more efficient cookstoves, more efficient charcoal production, solar power, biogas and wind power.

## Livestock and Range Management

The social realm is the locus of many livestock and range management innovations arising in developing nations. The great diversity of local cultures implies that social innovations cannot be transported in toto from one country to the next. Livestock and range management present a "special challenge" to TCDC, the paper states, because well-known technologies must be applied and adapted to local situations.

## Water Management and Water Harvesting

To increase the amount of water available from a given level of rainfall, watershed management supplemented with water harvesting can be utilized. Successful watershed management can result in greater ground-water recharge and reduced levels of erosion, flooding and siltation. It aims at maximum sustained yield from the best possible combination of agricultural, pastoral and forestry activities and, as such, it calls for the integrated use of numerous technologies. Water harvesting -- the practice of collection and storage of excess water during the rainy season which can be used to extend the crop growing season, or to service livestock during the dry season -- can be used to augment water supplies in arid and semi-arid regions.

## Sand Dune Fixation

When sand dunes are mobile they threaten to smother inhabited localities, roads, farms, canals and vegetation. Dune stabilization technologies depend largely on slowing windspeed through the use of fences or vegetation. Mulching with clay, hay and gravel is common in China, while mulching with heavy oils has been used in Libya, Iran and Saudi Arabia for application over large areas. There is a wealth of information regarding the techniques available for fixation of dunes by mechanical, chemical and biological methods which could be usefully exchanged through TCDC, the report says.

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## Remote Sensing and Desertification

In combating desertification, information is needed as to the location, type, density and vigor of vegetative growth; the location and density of human and livestock populations; the location, availability and quality of water; and the location, direction, and rate of movement of dunes. As vast areas are often involved which frequently transcend national borders, monitoring systems based solely on traditional ground methods are inadequate. According to the report, experience with the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) has shown remote sensing techniques to be cost-effective supplements to ground methods, but not adequate as a total replacement.

## Transfer of Information

As developing countries possess a great body of experience with anti-desertification technologies, benefits from those experiences can be multiplied through improved international exchange of information and domestic dissemination. The paper indicates that such mechanisms are themselves technologies whose spread is one important role for TCDC. Some of the types of international exchange that have emerged in the past two decades among developing countries include: formation of regional committees; U.N. conferences; production of source books; desert tours; fellowship programmes; regional training programmes; the international referral system (INFOTERRA); arid zone research institutes; regional centres; network systems; and world conservation strategy.





## CONTRIBUTION, RECIPROCITY, EXCHANGE AND SHARING

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"Some Information on the Activities of Governments in Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" (document TCDC/2/7) presents a glimpse of 95 countries' bilateral and multilateral TCDC activities, undertaken without the involvement of the U.N. development system. UNDP requested governments to submit information about such activities, but as the response was inadequate, collected the data from its own records, including country reports on development co-operation prepared by UNDP Resident Representatives. Due to the lack of first-hand information, the report cautions that its coverage of the topic is incomplete.

In covering the bilateral and multilateral activities of developing countries, the paper uses illustrative accounts from countries in the various subregions and regions of the world. Examples are drawn from diverse fields and include the main modes of TCDC -- contribution, reciprocity, exchange and sharing. The operational support of governments of developed countries to TCDC activities is treated in another section. (See page 21 for brief descriptions of some activities.)

The report concludes that there is still ample room at the bilateral level for more sharing of common facilities, pooling of resources and collaborating in joint undertakings. At the multilateral level, it states that while there are a good number of umbrella agreements in most regions under which TCDC activities are taking place, there is considerable scope for the development of more operational TCDC projects to implement broad regional and subregional associations and pacts.

Concerning the activities of the developed countries in support of TCDC, the paper notes that those which are interested and active have made significant contributions. However, it states that "not all developed countries have been equally responsive and those that have contributed a share seem to have done so in accordance with their usual technical co-operation". It concludes that "some exceptional measures are required to accelerate the possibilities for development offered by TCDC".

### BILATERAL ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN TCDC

#### (1) Contribution

Contribution is the direct transfer or gift of resources or technology from one country to another in the spirit of developing collective self-reliance. There is no expectation of immediate reciprocity, exchange or repayment. Some examples are:

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\*Venezuela provided experts in the fields of water resources, remote sensing, nuclear research, neurochemistry, the promotion and financing of small enterprises and construction and improvement of low-cost housing to other Latin American developing countries;

\*Thailand sent an expert in cassava processing for an assignment in the Philippines;

\*Pakistan donated a collection of 165 law books/journals to the Supreme Court Bar Association of Bangladesh;

\*India deputed an expert in general insurance to Singapore for two years;

\*The Republic of Korea provided Malawi with two medical doctors who are attached to the Ministry of Health;

\*China sent a staff of 28 as well as equipment and supplies to a rice-growing centre in Rwanda and supplied the Congo with 37 medical doctors as well as with a trainer in table tennis (ping pong) for one year;

\*Sudan supplied more than 100 experts and advisers to Yemen in such fields as justice, communications, public administration, finance and planning.

## (2) Reciprocity

Reciprocity involves co-operation in which governments bilaterally agree to make resources available in their areas of excellence. These endowments are not necessarily shared on a one-to-one basis, but within the context of a general agreement of mutual co-operation. Examples include:

\*Argentina and Colombia signed agreements last year to co-operate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, industrial development and expansion of their natural gas industries;

\*Indonesia established basic agreements on technical co-operation with the Governments of Papua New Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;

\*Romania and Sri Lanka are working together in wood processing;

\*Yugoslavia and Libya have comprehensive TCDC projects in the field of health;

\*Zambia has set up joint permanent planning commissions with Kenya, Mozambique and Zaire;

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\*Syria has ratified a cultural agreement with Cyprus involving co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, sports and information through exchange of training fellowships, specialists, scientists and information;

\*Afghanistan has signed basic agreements for technical co-operation with India, Viet Nam, Libya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland;

\*Uruguay has technical co-operation agreements with Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador and Paraguay.

### (3) Exchange

Exchange takes place when governments agree to co-operate towards common goals through the exchange of information and technology. Within such agreements, the financial arrangements usually involve the "host" country bearing local costs and the other country paying for out-of-host country expenditures (e.g., travel, home salary and shipment costs). For example:

\*Brazil, Mexico and Chile provided assistance to Panama and the Dominican Republic on a bilateral basis, either by sending their own experts abroad as advisers, or by providing on-the-job training for trade information officers from other countries;

\*The Philippines and China agreed to exchange information in the field of traditional medicine;

\*Indonesia has bilateral programmes with both Papua New Guinea and Malaysia in the fields of language and folklore;

\*Libya has an exchange programme with Pakistan involving the supply of medical doctors;

\*Nigeria and Zimbabwe have evolved a two-way co-operation arrangement in the field of management development, which includes the establishment of a management institute in Zimbabwe.

### (4) Sharing

The practice of governments sharing experience, equipment and facilities to help resolve common development problems is dramatically gaining ground and importance. TCDC sharing is generally not governed by any formal agreement and financial arrangements are often loose or flexible. Sometimes the host country supplies direct or indirect subsidies, such as charging low fees at educational centres, but the contribution of the guest country is usually more significant. Examples are:

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\*Trinidad and Tobago has increased opportunities for Caribbean nationals to study in the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute, as well as in institutions dealing with tropical agriculture;

Egypt shares its educational facilities, especially centres of advanced education, with students from the Arab world and other developing countries;

\*The United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique have set up a joint planning commission in the field of transport with the objective of sharing facilities and pooling resources;

\*India has arranged many training programmes within its own institutions for students from developing countries, not only in Asia but also from such distant countries as Ghana.

#### MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN TCDC

The modalities of co-operation identified at the multilateral level are similar to those found at the bilateral level. However, there are two additional modes of co-operation which figure prominently: complementarity and rationalization. These include a division of labour whereby scarce resources are used in such a way as to take advantage of economies of scale. Illustrative examples are:

\*The University of West Indies has facilities shared by governments of all English-speaking countries in the Caribbean. Each country plays a role in the management of the University and contributes to its funding;

\*The Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and the Andean Pact, among other regional organizations in Latin America, offer programmes within which many countries in the region have been sharing and exchanging a variety of types of trade information covering trade opportunities, statistical data and tariff information;

\*The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Colombo Plan are the main regional organizations activating TCDC at the multilateral levels in Asia and the Pacific;

\*The Organization of African Unity (OAU), Africa's overall regional organization, has been active in laying the groundwork for multilateral co-operation;

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\*The League of Arab States is the main regional organization at the Pan-Arab level. To facilitate TCDC at the multilateral level, it has set up various sectoral organs such as the Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALESCO), the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU) and the Council for Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

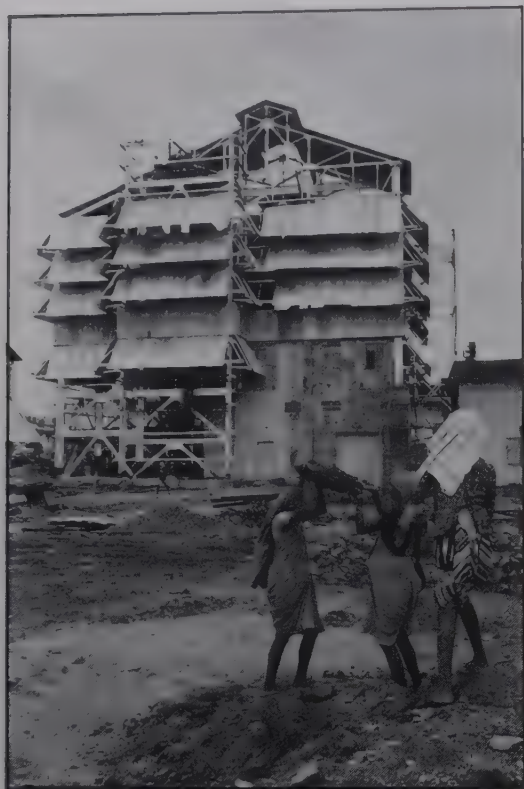
#### DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF TCDC

From the limited information available it is not possible to report on the overall progress being made by developed countries in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, with regard to their support of TCDC. However, it appears that while many developed countries endorse the concept of TCDC, they have different reactions to the possibilities of supporting it through their own technical co-operation programmes, since they believe that TCDC activities and their financing are primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves. Some examples of support which have been documented are:

\*The Federal Republic of Germany, through its German Appropriate Technology Exchange, is promoting TCDC in the technological sphere. It has set up a technological question and answer service, which presently stores information on 40 technologies, to make experience gained by developing countries available to one another.

\*New Zealand, among other things, has provided aid funds for training personnel from developing countries in regional institutions in both Asia and Pacific developing countries.

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## CO-OPERATION ON SPONGE IRON

India and the United Arab Emirates have agreed to share technology and raw materials to build a sponge iron plant in the Emirates.

India, which has just acquired a demonstration sponge iron plant with the support of UNDP and UNIDO, is the first country in the world to prove the technical and economic feasibility of manufacturing sponge iron through the direct reduction of iron ore, using non-coking coal instead of costly natural gas. Sponge iron produced in this way can be used to replace scarce raw materials such as steel and iron scrap as the feedstock in mini-steelmaking plants and thus boost small-scale, steel-making operations in developing countries.

In the United Arab Emirates, however, the sponge iron plant will use natural gas as it is plentiful in that country.

India, like many developing countries, stands to gain tremendously from the new technology.

At present, the shortage of steel scrap in India has kept idle nearly 50 per cent of the installed capacity of over 200 steel-making plants. Also, because of that shortage, India has had to import steel at a large loss in foreign exchange. Thus, the new technology -- developed in 1980 by a company in the Federal Republic of Germany -- will boost the concept of mini-steel plants which India is promoting and will have a considerable effect on India's plans to increase the total output of steel from the current 8.5 million tons to 75 million tons by the end of the century.

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Produced by this new method, sponge iron -- a metal honeycombed with holes -- appears to be the answer for many small developing countries which are finding that integrated steel plants based on the conventional blast furnace and coke oven technology are too expensive, too large and usually take too long to build.

The new demonstration plant, located at Kothagudem in Southern India, will essentially be used to obtain reliable data for future commercial-scale sponge iron plants and will be backed up with laboratory and training facilities to take into account the needs of India as well as other developing countries which are trying to cope with the global scarcity of coking coal. People will be trained in the operation, maintenance and process-control aspects of sponge iron plants.

Many other countries have expressed an interest in establishing sponge iron plants. Some of those countries are the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

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## TECHNOLOGIES AND FINANCING OFFERED FOR SUDAN'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

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Twenty-one developing countries expressed their willingness to offer Sudan technologies with no-strings-attached at the UNIDO-organised Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industry for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of The Sudan, held in Khartoum, March, 1981.

In addition, five developing countries' financial institutions expressed a readiness to provide some of the capital needed to set the technological co-operation in motion -- crucial to finalizing agreements, as many of the developing countries indicated that they could not offer the financial back-up required.

The meeting considered 47 project proposals submitted by the participating developing countries. Specific proposals included offers by:

\*Argentina to co-operate in such areas as food industries, edible oil and textile and leather industries;

\*China to provide technology equipment and expertise for projects relating to a rice hulling and polishing factory; rehabilitation of a Sudan oil mill; commercial and industrial exploitation of kaolin deposits and a gypsum processing plant project;

\*Kenya to co-ordinate production and marketing policies in the field of agricultural tools and implements;

\*Morocco to provide technical assistance, training and provision of experts;

\*Yugoslavia to grant a contribution equivalent to US\$900,000 to assist in the implementation of a pilot project for the production of bricks;

\*Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to participate in equity financing (about 40 per cent) in several projects and to contribute toward updating feasibility studies whenever necessary.

Countries represented at the meeting were: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Greece, India, Iraq, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, The Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. Upper Volta participated as an observer.

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Financial institutions attending included Islamic Development Bank (IDB); the OPEC Fund; the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD); the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAGC); and the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development.

The meeting which was also attended by representatives of UNDP, UNIDO, FAO and ILO, was the fifth such solidarity meeting UNIDO has organised since 1979. Others were held in Afghanistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Haiti and Bangladesh. The purpose of the series is to enable the more advanced of the developing countries to co-operate in the economic and industrial development of those that are less developed.

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#### REGIONAL MEETINGS

### TCDC FOR THE DISABLED

*Of the 500 million disabled people in the world, 400 million (80 per cent) are in developing countries. 90 per cent -- 350 million human beings -- live in rural areas. The disabled in rural areas of developing countries benefit from only 2 per cent of what the world spends on the disabled every year.*

1981 has been designated by the U.N. General Assembly as the International Year of Disabled Persons.

One of the year's main events will be a 10-day symposium which will bring together 50 prominent specialists from developing countries with expertise in the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation of handicapped persons, and integration of the disabled into the mainstream activities of society.

Objectives of the symposium, which will take place in July, 1981, in a country to be named shortly, are:

- (a) to survey the needs of developing countries with regard to services for the disabled;

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- (b) to evaluate U.N. programmes of technical co-operation in the field and propose future programmes (e.g. education and rehabilitation of disabled people in developing countries; research to develop and produce technologies for the disabled using indigenous resources and expertise);
- (c) to work out specific approaches and strategies for education and rehabilitation of the rural disabled;
- (d) to consider possibilities and submit proposals for technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of production of equipment and organisation of services for the disabled;
- (e) to draw up a TCDC programme of joint undertakings, based on acknowledged capacities and needs, in areas such as prevention, curative methods, rehabilitation, special education, vocational training and information services, utilizing data made known during the symposium.

UNDP has agreed to finance 10 participants from developing countries, a certain proportion of whom will, themselves, be disabled.

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Regional Co-operation Among Developing Countries (RCDC), by Ervin Laszlo, with Joel Kurtzman and A.K. Bhattacharya. Pergamon Press, for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). March, 1981.

A summary of the findings and conclusions of the Conference on Regionalism and the New International Economic Order, held at United Nations Headquarters, May 1980, sponsored by UNITAR, the Centre for the Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (Mexico City), and the Club of Rome.

The volume examines the current global economic situation with respect to the developing countries and the current state of North-South relations. It recommends a strategy for development based upon the strengthening of regional co-operation and the enhancement of existing regional agreements. It also proposes that new regional agreements be made to foster development in the areas of trade, finance, marketing, industrialization, energy, food and agriculture, primary commodities and institutional infrastructure.

In outlining the current limits to North-South co-operation, the book shows that much of that co-operation has been primarily for the benefit of the already developed North, at the expense of the South.

An extensive bibliography of United Nations research papers on regional co-operation is provided. This surveys current efforts of the main U.N. bodies to analyze the difficulties of enhanced regional co-operation and outlines major obstacles.

Available in English only at \$10.00 from your local bookstore, or from any of the following offices of PERGAMON PRESS:

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United Kingdom: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW

United States: Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523.

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Bridges Across the South, a 27-minute, 16mm colour film showing TCDC in action. Several examples illustrate co-operation among developing countries as a new emphasis in development planning, to supplement traditional technical co-operation flowing from North to South: an engineer from Panama examines appropriate technologies at the Las Gaviotas research centre in the eastern plains of Colombia; a student nurse from Chad studies at a Cameroonian centre stressing rural medical care; a coconut farmer from the Philippines observes experimental growing techniques in Indonesia.

Available for purchase at \$330 from the producer -- Radio and Visual Services Division, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York 10017. Rentals may be arranged free of charge through United Nations Information Centres or, in countries where there are no Centres, local UNDP offices. (English, French, Spanish, Arabic.)

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The Developing Countries Farm Radio Network (DCFRN) has just issued a new tape package for farm broadcasters who through their programmes, publications and projects want to help local farmers learn ways to increase food supplies.

The new tape package (tape number 4) issued by the network, which operates in 71 countries and has a potential audience estimated at 91,000,000, advises farmers about such subjects as: how to properly store grain to minimize loss; how to ensure bacteria-free milk; how to start a beehive; how to stop soil erosion; and how to crop on sloping land.

The tapes issued by the DCFRN are available not only in English, but also now in French and Spanish. They continue to be offered free of charge. The ideas contained in the tapes have been tested and proven reliable and come from sources in the developing world.

An information newsletter accompanies each package, with feedback, suggestions and hints by broadcasters who have successfully incorporated previous tapes into their radio programmes.

To obtain the tapes, contact:

Mr. George S. Atkins, Director  
Developing Countries Farm Radio Network  
c/o Massey-Ferguson Limited  
200 University Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario, M5W 3E4, Canada



P H O T O     C R E D I T S

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Maggie Hopp/UNDP

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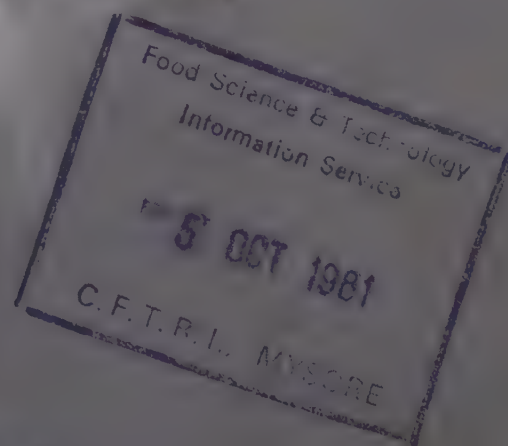
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No. 10

SPECIAL SECTION:  
HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS



# TCDC News

July — September 1981

## Bridges Across the South

## INTRODUCTION

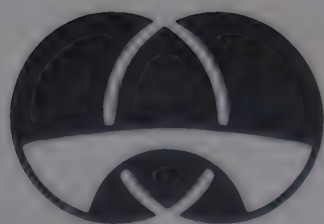
TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length, or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions, with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The inside back page of this issue is a cut-out coupon inviting you to send us names/addresses of people you know would really benefit from, and help the movement if receiving, TCDC News. Please help us to enlarge our "reach" and thus the size and dynamism of the movement for "bridges across the South" that was so dramatically accelerated at Buenos Aires in September 1978.



*The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.*

*The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.*



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## SECOND SESSION OF HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE REVIEWS TCDC

The second session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, meeting from 1 to 8 June in New York, adopted by consensus a series of substantive decisions designed to accelerate technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

Among the ten decisions taken were those involving such aspects of TCDC as ways and means to:

- Improve technical co-operation among countries, in accordance with the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action\*;
- Collect and share basic information on TCDC activities at the bilateral and multilateral levels;
- Establish institutional arrangements and co-ordinate mechanisms for TCDC, including those involving focal points, information, education and training;
- Finance TCDC activities;
- Promote women's participation in development programmes through TCDC;
- Strengthen co-operation in the field of transport and communications among developing countries; and
- Promote legislation to facilitate TCDC.

In addition, for the first time, the Committee drew up a basic guideline defining exactly what TCDC is. This definition is to be used in assessing TCDC project proposals.

A follow-up to the first High-Level Meeting, held in Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980, the second session continued to review the progress made by the international community in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, identify the difficulties encountered and offer guidance to promote and implement TCDC.

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\* "The Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries", resulting from the U.N. Conference on TCDC and endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly, provides 38 specific action recommendations. It is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic from Division of Information, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.



Delegates from 115 countries participated in the meeting, including Ministers of Planning, Directors of Technical Co-operation and other upper-echelon representatives. The session was also attended by senior officials of the offices and departments of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies, regional commissions, U.N. bodies and programmes, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Natarajan Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India to the U.N., was President.

#### FIVE TASKS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Opening the session, the President reminded the Committee of its five specific tasks under the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (Recommendation 37) and suggested that deliberations concentrate on those areas. Those tasks were:

- Review progress made in the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Plan of Action;
- Ensure that efforts to strengthen TCDC are sustained within the United Nations development system;
- Support new policies and innovative approaches to further the development of TCDC;
- Consider the availability of financial resources and their effective use by the United Nations development system; and
- Ensure co-ordination of the promotional and operational TCDC activities of the United Nations development system.

#### \*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"It is our collective responsibility to sustain the spirit of Buenos Aires and the subsequent momentum it has generated since that historical gathering. Indeed, we must intensify that spirit to ensure that it is an enduring characteristic of international development co-operation. With the determination of governments and the effective catalytic support of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, the building of 'bridges across the South' will significantly contribute to strengthening the foundations of a New International Economic Order."*

Bradford Morse  
Administrator  
United Nations Development Programme

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## DELEGATES STRESS NATIONAL AND COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

During the discussion, delegations reiterated their support for TCDC as a concept and as a crucial element in both the Third International Development Strategy adopted by the 1980 General Assembly, and the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Support for national and collective self-reliance, as called for in the Plan of Action (Recommendation 23), was stressed.

Some delegations viewed the growth in South-South co-operation as a necessary alternative to the slow-down in the North-South dialogue and regretted the impasse in launching the global negotiations. However, most delegations, agreeing with the view expressed by the Chairman of the Group of 77, held that South-South co-operation was neither a substitute nor an alternative to North-South co-operation; rather they saw the two as complementary.

Opinion was divided on the progress made in furthering TCDC, with some delegations pointing to a widening and more diversified scope of co-operation. Other delegations, while recognizing that some progress had been made, believed that achievements on the whole were too limited. There was general consensus that the time had come to adopt concrete action measures to promote TCDC, in accordance with Recommendation 3 of the Plan of Action.

\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"...the aim of promoting co-operation among developing countries should be supported by all countries, developed and developing alike. It nevertheless remains the primary responsibility of the developing countries themselves to devise and implement effective and concrete programmes for enhancing mutual economic and technical co-operation. These should result in greater national and collective self-reliance which are among the foundations of the NIEO."*

*Representative of Pakistan*

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## NEED FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

There was still a vital need for user-oriented TCDC information systems working at the national level with linkages to regional systems and those of U.N. organizations. In that connexion, suggestions were made to update the Information Referral System (INRES) currently being undertaken by UNDP, and interest was expressed in the proposed Development Information Network (DIN), which would help foster exchange of information among developing countries.



\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"...the developed countries should...increase immensely their technical and economic assistance to the developing countries. We feel that if the developed countries share with the developing countries their much advanced technical know-how, those of us that are from the developing countries will be better able to further improve the socio-economic status of our people."*

*Representative of Liberia*

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#### FINANCING TCDC

Most delegates agreed that inadequate financing has been the greatest obstacle to the expansion and strengthening of TCDC. Both developing and developed countries alike were of the opinion that the primary responsibility for financing TCDC activities lay with the developing countries. However, many of the developing countries believed that supplementary financial sources from the developed countries and international organizations should be made available to finance TCDC activities.

In contrast, some delegations from the developed countries observed that if their countries were to play an expanded role in financing TCDC it would become increasingly difficult to distinguish between traditional co-operation activities and those of TCDC. They felt that TCDC should refer to activities primarily funded by developing countries in the field of technical co-operation.

The importance of UNDP's regional and interregional Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) as a source of financing for TCDC activities was emphasized by several groups of countries. (An IPF is the amount of resources that UNDP expects to make available for country programmes, regional programmes and global and interregional programmes during a five-year period.)

\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"We must recognize the limited role of the traditional donor countries in TCDC. This limited role does not imply a lessening of support, but a desire not to dilute the essence of TCDC which depends on the creative and joint endeavours of developing countries."*

*Representative of Canada*

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## ROLE OF THE U.N. SYSTEM

Delegates considered it essential that United Nations organizations incorporate a discernible component for promoting TCDC in their operational activities for development. There was general agreement that reporting on specific sectoral TCDC activities should be handled by the relevant specialized agencies. It was also noted that the sectoral studies before the Committee had demonstrated clearly the potential for TCDC.

\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"TCDC is a major tool for the implementation of the global strategy for health for all (by the year 2000) which also confirms the World Health Organization's intention to strengthen its capacity to facilitate TCDC by re-orienting its programme of activities accordingly and by establishing any necessary mechanism as part of its restructuring."*

*Representative of WHO*

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Support was voiced for the development and organization of training programmes for personnel at national TCDC focal points. During the course of the session, it was announced that the first regional course was scheduled for November 1981, with several others to follow in 1982. India and the USSR offered to host such programmes.

## TCDC AND ECDC

Many delegations -- recognizing the intimate connexion between TCDC and economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) -- believed that the action decisions for ECDC taken at the recent Caracas Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 would require preparatory work through TCDC. The seven areas identified in Caracas for economic co-operation were trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialization. (Details of the Caracas meeting and the decisions taken on those seven areas follow in this issue of TCDC NEWS.)

## FLAGGING SPIRIT AND WILL?

Closing the session, the President reviewed some of the difficulties the world community still faced in implementing TCDC in the spirit of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. He expressed the hope that his fears were



unfounded that the spirit and will evident in 1978 were flagging. Emphasizing that the importance of the Plan of Action had not lessened since its adoption, he called on the international community to respond with a sense of urgency and resolve to the needs of those countries which TCDC was designed to benefit.

#### ADOPTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The High-Level Committee concluded by adopting ten decisions to strengthen TCDC. The recommendations were addressed to national governments of developing countries, industrialized States, U.N. agencies and multinational institutions, regional banks and UNDP.

Expressing concern at the "insufficient progress" made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in an omnibus decision the Committee invited developing countries to promote TCDC, developed countries to support it and U.N. organizations to help implement it. It requested UNDP to "give more emphasis to action-oriented activities" through support of bilateral and multilateral TCDC projects and requested the UNDP Administrator to work towards a universally recognized information methodology for TCDC, as well as toward implementing the proposed project for a Development Information Network (DIN).

The Committee's decision on potential sources for financing TCDC requested the UNDP Administrator to devote the "greatest possible share" of resources from regional, interregional and global IPFs to support TCDC projects to be carried out through inter-governmental agencies.

Another decision recommended that the Governing Council ensure that for the third programming cycle (1982-1986), earmarking from country IPFs for TCDC activities for the benefit of other countries not exceed 10 per cent of the country's IPF or \$7.5 million, whichever is smaller. It also recommended that the present blanket restriction on the reimbursement of local currency costs be lifted. (These recommendations, as well as the two that follow which were addressed to the Council, were approved by it on 26 June.)

\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"Today, TCDC is no longer an option, but a necessity. It could never replace the North-South dialogue, but it does constitute a practical guideline in the current world economic situation which can positively orient future action in economic development."*

Margaret J. Anstee  
Under-Secretary-General  
United Nations Department of Technical  
Co-operation for Development

\*\*\*\*\*

In a decision concerning TCDC and the Policies, Rules and Procedures of UNDP, the Committee recommended to the Governing Council of UNDP a basic guideline of TCDC to be used to assess TCDC project proposals (for details, see the Annex).

The Committee also recommended that the Governing Council of UNDP allocate \$1 million from the Programme Reserve for TCDC promotional purposes for 1982-1983 and that a report containing an assessment on the use of the funds should be submitted by the UNDP Administrator to the next session of the High-Level Committee.

In other recommendations, the Committee:

- Invited Governments of developing countries to consider making arrangements to collect information on their TCDC activities at the bilateral and multilateral levels and to share the collected information with the U.N. development system;
- Recommended to Governments of developing countries to review their experience with TCDC; assess its potential future development in the context of their national policies; and consider the administrative arrangements to be established or strengthened for enhancing TCDC;
- Urged the U.N. system to assist Governments of developing countries in establishing or strengthening the national focal points or co-ordinating mechanisms for TCDC, and invited the UNDP to assist developing countries in organizing -- primarily at the regional and subregional levels -- training programmes on TCDC for staff of the national Governments concerned;
- Invited countries to consider incorporating in their national budget resources designed to finance TCDC programmes; setting up national funds for TCDC activities; continuing to provide information on a voluntary basis to the Special Unit for TCDC regarding their sources for financing TCDC; and incorporating TCDC modalities when formulating national programmes;

\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"The potential of TCDC is clearly vast and ultimately rewarding...but for TCDC to eventually succeed, there are visible and invisible factors which have to be identified and promoted. An 'advising' spirit is needed, morally and politically, and with the best will in the world."*

*Representative of the Sudan*

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\*\*\*\*\*QUOTE FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

*"The fact that the responsibility for TCDC should be borne primarily by the developing countries themselves does not detract from the responsibility of the developed countries. TCDC is a joint endeavour of the entire international community, requiring the political will of all countries...the effort of the developed countries as a whole is still far from adequate. In our view, the successful development of TCDC would also benefit the economies of the developed countries."*

*Representative of China*

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- Reiterated previous requests to regional and interregional funds, development banks and other inter-governmental financial institutions and aid agencies to make special efforts to finance TCDC projects as called for in Recommendation 38 b of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
- Invited developed countries to consider requests for financial support to activities which will enhance TCDC, in particular: national projects of developing countries containing TCDC modalities; promotional TCDC activities; strengthening of institutions of intercountry scope; and strengthening physical infrastructure that would facilitate TCDC in other sectors;
- Invited Governments and organizations of the U.N. system to take measures to promote the complete integration of women in the TCDC process;
- Recommended joint action and collaboration between developing countries in the establishment of regional training and research institutes and centres in important developmental areas;
- Invited Governments of developed countries and the governing bodies of the organizations of the U.N. development system to develop and strengthen national, subregional, regional and global training and research institutes;
- Invited developing countries to accelerate their co-operation on a regional or subregional basis in the field of transport and communications and invited developed countries and the governing bodies of international financial institutions to consider increasing their financial and material support for projects earmarked for the improvement of the transport and communication infrastructure of developing countries; and

- Recommended to developing countries to incorporate in their legislation on technical co-operation laws, rules and regulations which will serve as a basis to facilitate activities of TCDC, including the relevant administrative, financial and monetary provisions favourable to TCDC.

#### NEXT MEETING

The Committee is scheduled to hold its third session in June 1983.



Acceleration of co-operation in the field of transport and communications was one of the Committee's recommendations.

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## PVTAs TAKE TCDC INITIATIVES

The High-Level Committee invited governments, organizations of the United Nations system and the financial institutions to consider giving support to the regional associations and to the Inter-Regional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA) in the field of socio-economic research. This invitation was extended through a decision approved by the Committee on methodologies for promoting horizontal co-operation among developing countries in scientific and technological research.

The ICCDA, composed of representatives of five regional Professional, Technical and Voluntary Associations (PVTAs), initiates and encourages co-operative research and other activities. Those groups are as indicated below.

| <u>Regional Groups</u>                                                                             | <u>Date<br/>Established</u> | <u>Number of<br/>Member<br/>Institutes</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Latin American Social Science Council (CLASCO)                                                     | 1967                        | 77                                         |
| Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA)        | 1971                        | 140                                        |
| Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA)                   | 1973                        | 56                                         |
| European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)                        | 1975                        | 130                                        |
| Association of Arab Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development Research (AICARDES) | 1977                        | 58                                         |

These Associations -- using the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre as a focal point for the network

of their activities -- collect, analyze and process data on development research and training institutes, and development research projects in progress in the field of economic and social development, among other things.

CODESRIA, for example, mobilizes African social scientists so they can critically examine ideas concerning existing development strategies of the African continent and present possible solutions. This is done through conferences, seminars, research groups and publications.

The UNITAR programme, housed in CODESRIA headquarters at Dakar, is one example of a programme devoted to a critical understanding of long-term social and economic processes as they affect the South and the generation of alternative development strategies. Entitled "Strategies for the Future of Africa", the programme is based on analysis of the effect of the global political economy on the African continent. It considers the shortcomings of current development theory, implications of current economic conditions for the future of Africa and the shortfalls of current economic and social forecasts, and the research capabilities available in Africa and elsewhere.

PVTAs have been involved in TCDC over the past few years. In preparation for the U.N. Conference on TCDC, held in Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978, the five regional Associations presented papers which brought together the concerns of the groups' many affiliates. From those papers, a joint position paper was produced on interregional TCDC which was distributed through the ICCDA worldwide network.

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## GROUP OF 77 SETS ACTION ON TCDC AND SEVEN AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

The Group of 77, now consisting of 122 developing countries, adopted a Programme of Action at a High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) in Caracas, Venezuela, from 13 to 19 May.

The Programme delineates ways to renew, accelerate and strengthen co-operative efforts and solidarity among developing countries. It stresses ECDC as an integral part of the collective action of the Group for the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

To implement the Programme -- which will have mutually beneficial results for all developing country members of the Group of 77 -- the Conference decided to set up mechanisms of co-ordination, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation.

### TCDC AS A WHOLE

Among its conclusions, the Conference reaffirmed the important role of TCDC as an instrument for the promotion and implementation of ECDC. To promote TCDC, the Conference recommended:

- a) Priority utilization of the skills and opportunities available in the developing countries;
- b) A study to draw up a model contract defining the conditions for recruiting experts from the developing countries and the convening of a group of experts to study the matter prior to the end of 1982;
- c) Creating or reinforcing the TCDC systems at the national level, in co-operation with the ECDC focal points, with a view to gathering, processing and disseminating information concerning the methods, knowledge and experience acquired and opportunities available in matters pertaining to TCDC;
- d) Increasing co-operation and co-ordination among the national TCDC systems so as to study the methods which will ensure optimum use of the human and financial resources available for TCDC at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

The Conference further requested the Group of 77 in New York to review progress on the implementation of the UNDP project for a Development Information Network (DIN) which would carry information flows among developing countries and thus support TCDC and ECDC.

The Group was also entrusted with helping in the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the TCDC recommendations adopted at Caracas in trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialization. Following are highlights of recommendations in each of these seven areas.

### Trade

The Conference stressed the importance of research and training centres of multinational scope, and recommended more active exchange of trade information among subregional and regional economic groupings of developing countries.

### Technology

In the area of technology, among other things, the Conference recommended increased sharing of technological information among developing countries. Existing international information systems -- such as RITLA in Latin America, and UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDP and WIPO at the international level -- would help in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on engineering and technological capabilities which could be made available to other countries.

Monitoring of experience in technological absorption, adaptation and innovation was suggested as a priority action for U.N. bodies and national, subregional and interregional technological institutions. Exchange of technical personnel in these areas, including through regional and other international organizations concerned, was encouraged.

### Food and Agriculture

The Conference noted with concern the critical food situation facing developing countries and urged the international community to take urgent and concerted action.

It recommended joint ventures and other co-operative arrangements in production, marketing and supply of such critical agricultural inputs as fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and implements, improved seed and livestock breeds.

In fisheries, it recommended co-operation in: exchange and transfer of modern fishery technologies for inland and marine fish production; research on improved industrial processing and use of fish products; institution-building and the over-all organization and management of fishery resources; and training fishermen and technical personnel.



It suggested promoting ECDC and TCDC in rural development by exchange of experience and expertise in planning and implementing agrarian reform, rural development, people's participation, rural organizations and integration of women in rural development; and by setting up Regional Centres for Integrated Rural Development among interested developing countries.

### Energy

To ensure a smooth transition from excessive reliance on hydrocarbons to a more diversified pattern of energy consumption, the Conference felt it necessary to strengthen co-operation among developing countries in the field of energy.

Among its many specific recommendations were suggestions to:

- establish international grids between national electricity networks for exchange of energy to minimize investment and exploitation costs, and systematic development of grids to promote the creation of large-scale power plants.
- share technological expertise already existing in some developing countries on preferential terms, and to this end, prepare an inventory of available technologies.
- convene a group of experts to study how developing countries could better co-operate in developing and exploiting new and renewable sources of energy, particularly in research and development, drawing on their existing national and regional experience; to evaluate the potential of such sources of energy for the developing countries; and to prepare comprehensive recommendations in personnel training and development.
- expand and create training institutions in developing countries for personnel to find and develop indigenous energy resources, and negotiate and manage energy exploration and exploitation projects; and to that end, exchange personnel and information, share in-plant training facilities, and prepare an inventory of relevant institutions in developing countries.

### Raw Materials

To enhance economic co-operation among developing countries, the Conference suggested comprehensive measures to stabilize the prices and improve the export earning power of raw materials, and to increase participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transshipment of primary products in raw and processed forms.

## Finance

The Programme of Action notes that many developing countries are experiencing severe balance-of-payments problems because, among other things, of a lack of basic infrastructure, the deterioration in their terms of trade in the past decade, and the slow growth of their share of the markets in the world economy. This, it states, requires action at the global level.

Among other recommendations in finance, the Conference called for a technical group of experts to study how to disseminate among developing countries information about their development projects so that other developing countries could participate in international competitive bidding.

## Industrialization

To facilitate technological flows and industrial co-operation between developing countries by correlating mutual capacities with requirements, the Conference recommended, among other things, the establishment of a system for the exchange of information. The system would deal with national industrialization policies, including priorities, targets, manpower training and appropriate financing; activities of transnational corporations operating in developing countries, especially in production of industrial manufactures; and technical and financial specifications relating to contracts with developed countries so as to reduce costs and strengthen negotiating capacity of developing countries.

The Conference also recommended projects of industrial co-operation involving transfer of technology and setting up of joint ventures aimed at promoting self-reliance by utilizing complementarities in skills, capabilities and markets. Priority sectors for such projects include raw materials; fisheries, agriculture and agro-industries; mining and mineral processing; petrochemicals, chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals; intermediate and capital goods industries; textiles; forest-based industries; building materials; and power generation.

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## INTERVIEW WITH MANUEL PEREZ GUERRERO, CHAIRMAN OF GROUP OF 77

*Following the High-Level Conference on ECDC in Caracas, TCDC NEWS interviewed the current Chairman of the Group of 77, Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, in New York. Following are edited extracts of the interview.*

### SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION GAINING IMPETUS

*Q. Soon after the Caracas Conference you said the movement for South-South co-operation was gaining increased impetus. Why is this?*

*A. For some time there was not enough implementation and follow-up of several initiatives and actions relating to collective self-reliance which had been decided upon by the Group of 77 in various meetings. The Group had started a number of important lines of action and it had also completed the "conceptual basis" of co-operation among developing countries. At the Caracas meeting, the emphasis was placed on the need to be more practical, to look to that type of mechanism for co-ordination, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation which would put into practice the Group's decisions. We are looking at the Caracas meeting as a very successful launching of a new practical step of co-operation among developing countries. We are insistent that unless we rapidly put into practice this implementation and co-ordination mechanism and that, unless we take further action in accordance with a calendar that was approved in Caracas, we run the risk of not living up to what was decided there.*

### NEW CO-ORDINATION MECHANISM

*Q. Could you elaborate on this mechanism?*

*A. We have prepared a number of action papers to the Group in New York. One concerns the opening of an account of the Group on ECDC, as decided in Caracas, so that contributions can be received as soon as possible. The system approved also calls for governments to directly bear the costs*

of some of the expenses of this mechanism, since it is basically of an inter-governmental nature, to ensure that the decision taken at Caracas is implemented. From October on, the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York will have a corps of six assistants which governments will assign him in the field of ECDC. The mechanism also includes an Inter-governmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee which will meet once a year in a developing country. The meetings, which will rotate on a regional basis, will examine the activities that are being undertaken by the Group in the field of ECDC, take the necessary action and make recommendations to the ministerial meetings of the Group so as to strengthen that co-operation and make it more efficient and balanced in its results.

#### THE MECHANISM AND TCDC

*Q. How will this mechanism relate to TCDC?*

A. It will deal with TCDC to the extent that TCDC will help implement the substantial decisions taken in Caracas. As an example, the Caracas Programme of Action provides for using such technical devices as action committees borrowed from the SELA (Latin American Economic System) and national research and training centres with multinational scope on which the Buenos Aires Conference approved a well-conceived resolution (Recommendation 21).

#### TCDC APPLIED

*Q. How could those "technical devices" be applied in TCDC?*

A. If, for example, there is a problem of research in the field of energy, a national research and training centre could be established between concerned countries which might look into the technological formulas suited to the conditions of those countries. Also, there are inter-sectoral devices which might be useful in TCDC. For example, countries of the Group's three regional groups (Latin America, Asia and Africa) might attend technical meetings and seminars. The Group's TCDC involvement is limited to the seven substantive fields dealt with at Caracas. (Those fields are: trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialization.)



## TCDC TO BENEFIT ALL

*Q. How can TCDC benefit both developed and developing countries?*

A. Over the past few years, there was some reticence on the part of the major developed countries toward U.N. organizations assisting the Group in its efforts to promote co-operation among its members. The major developed countries thought this should be limited to activities taking place within the framework of those organizations, as opposed to decisions taken by the Group on its own. We hope this reticence will be dispelled because all should feel that what we are doing in ECDC -- inside or outside the U.N. -- is important not only to developing countries, but to developed countries as well. We are trying to do away with disorder in the world and to take advantage of new opportunities for co-operation. Since the Group has a world-wide approach which involves contacts with all U.N. agencies, its Chairman will continue -- more systematically than in the past -- to hold meetings in various places where the Group operates, that is in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome and Paris. This is important in order to co-ordinate our work and to make it possible for all to participate in the effective implementation of ECDC. We believe that what is being done within the framework of UNDP is important and should continue to develop as planned in Buenos Aires. What was decided in Caracas will not hinder, but will stimulate such developments.

## DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION NETWORK

*Q. What is the Group's stand on the Development Information Network (DIN)?*

*(DIN, a UNDP project, would provide a continuous two-way flow of up-to-date technical, economic, social and cultural and development information via satellite channels in order to promote co-operation among developing countries by increasing their own direct exchange of information needed for national and collective self-reliance.)*

A. The Group thought DIN was an important initiative taken with the support of UNDP. It was praised in Caracas, as it was by the President of Venezuela. We would wish it to become operational as soon as possible so as to be better informed of technical information on which we are not in competition with the media. Little has been done so far in terms of co-operation.

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## 90 TCDC SPECIALISTS TO BE TRAINED

The Special Unit for TCDC of the UNDP, following requests received from developing countries, plans to organize three sessions annually to train trainers on TCDC from among government and United Nations system officials. The sessions, to run ten days each in different regions/subregions, will be attended by approximately 15 participants. Most of the 90 participants will be key figures in government national focal points or administrative co-ordinating bodies for TCDC activities.

Participants will work from An Introductory Trainer's Guide on TCDC. In 18 learning sessions, the Guide outlines the evolution of international co-operation for development since World War II, traces the emergence of TCDC itself and discusses the important areas for successful operation of TCDC activities. Upon completion, participants will know the "common language" of TCDC, be able to impart the basic knowledge needed to initiate or participate in TCDC activities, and understand the conditions conducive to the promotion and support of TCDC.

The Special Unit plans to run the first session at the end of 1981 in New Delhi in association with the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and in close collaboration with the Government of India. This session will be in English; others will be held in French, Spanish and Arabic.

The sessions are a response to Recommendation 13 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action which calls on governments and non-governmental organizations of developing countries to "undertake long-term information and education programmes to strengthen their own cultural identities, to encourage greater awareness of their common development problems and opportunities, to mobilize public support for self-reliance, and to break down attitudinal barriers to the expansion of TCDC." It adds that the United Nations system should lend intensive support to such programmes, seeking special additional resources for that purpose.

Acknowledging that request, the High-Level Committee, in a decision it adopted at its recent meeting concerning institutional arrangements and administrative mechanisms for TCDC, invited the UNDP to assist developing countries in organizing, primarily at the regional and subregional levels, training programmes on TCDC specifically designed for staff members of the national governments concerned.

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## 7 SOUTH ASIAN NATIONS FORM GROUP TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

Seven South Asian countries have established a new international organization with its headquarters in Colombo to tackle the region's environmental problems.

The organization, called the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), was formed by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Bhutan, Burma and Nepal are expected to become members later.

At the founding meeting, Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that a serious preoccupation with environmental problems was a relatively recent phenomenon in South Asian countries. SACEP could provide the basis for a joint effort at the regional level to overcome the common problems, he said.

All delegations at the founding affirmed their belief that this organization would help their countries to benefit from each other and promote the cause of environment and development. Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), described SACEP's launching as an initiative of "indisputable significance" for South Asia, for the U.N. and for the world.

According to its Articles of Association, SACEP aims to promote and support the protection, management and enhancement of the environment, both natural and human, of the countries of South Asia, nationally and co-operatively; and to use the resources of the environment to remove poverty and to attain prosperity on a continuing basis.

The policy-making body of SACEP will be a governing council composed of ministerial level representatives of the member countries which will meet once a year. There will also be a consultative committee consisting of heads of diplomatic missions of member countries in Colombo.

The meeting accepted an offer by Sri Lanka to establish the SACEP Secretariat in Colombo. The Secretariat will be headed by a director to be appointed for three years on a rotation basis from member countries in alphabetical order starting with the host country, Sri Lanka.

The new organization will be funded by contributions from member countries, regional and international institutions, and donor countries.

The meeting identified 15 areas which need to be tackled early in the field of environment and development. Member countries and ESCAP will act as "focal points" on specific topics, to help plan programmes for the entire region:



- Bangladesh in co-operation with Maldives: island ecosystems;
- India: environmental legislation; environmental education; training in wildlife management; and conservation of corals, mangroves, deltas and coastal areas;
- Iran: environmental quality standards and regional co-operation in wildlife and genetic resources conservation; also, in co-operation with Pakistan and India: energy and environment;
- Pakistan: conservation of ecosystems and watersheds;
- Sri Lanka: environmental impact assessment and cost/benefit analysis of environment and development;
- ESCAP and the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, Bangalore: technology for development of renewable and reusable resources.

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## NIGERIA: GETTING THE TRAINS TO RUN ON TIME...

*(The following article by John Madeley, a free-lance journalist in London, was published in The Manchester Guardian "Third World Review", 15 April 1981.)*

The joke among railway passengers in Nigeria is that nowadays they often miss the trains because they run on time. The revolution has been brought about by TCDC -- technical co-operation among developing countries.

Three years ago, the Federal Government of Nigeria came to terms with the fact that the railway system was on the point of almost total breakdown. If passenger trains ran at all, they often ran hours and sometimes days late. Freight traffic was in chaos: sometimes freight would "disappear" into the deepest reaches of the network for months at a time. Locomotives were frequently out of service and in the wrong places. Management and co-ordination were chiefly marked by their absence.

So the Federal Government decided to give the much talked about, but little practised, TCDC a try. It invited an Indian Government organisation, Rail India Technical and Economic Services, Ltd., (RITES) to run the Nigerian rail network lock, stock and barrel for three years from January, 1979.

"This is the first time this has ever been done," says the technical director of RITES, Mr. Nau Nihal Singh. "One independent country running the railway system of another independent country."

When 400 men from RITES arrived in Nigeria in January, 1979, they aimed for an improvement in passenger services and amenities, larger freight traffic, increased revenue, and the training of the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) staff in self-reliance. This last point was of considerable importance. Nigerians were to work alongside Indians on the job to learn management and other skills.

### Spare parts

The RITES team pin-pointed lack of spare parts and co-ordination as two of the chief reasons for the run-down state of the network. Out of the NRC fleet of 219 diesel locomotives, only 97 were available for service.

A complete spare parts inventory was set up and this helped to bring about a dramatic improvement. By March, 1980, 160 of the locomotives were available for service. Maintenance of locomotives was given priority and the number of breakdowns was halved within a year.

Priority was also given to improving the general management and co-ordination of the network so that, for example, wagons were sited where they were needed, and NRC staff were made more keenly aware of the mechanics of running a railway network. While most NRC staff were trained on the job, about 100 went to India for specialist training in different aspects of rail management and technology.

Confidence in the railway system soon began to grow among Nigerians. Passenger journeys rose from less than half a million in January, 1979, to over 1.2 million in 1980, and has continued to increase.

### Freight traffic

The most dramatic increase came in freight traffic. Businessmen and traders, who had felt obliged to leave the rail network because of its unreliability, came back to it in a big way. Daily freight loads increased by almost 500 per cent in the first year -- from 65 wagons in January, 1979, to 312 wagons in March, 1980.

Mr. R. Parthabharathy, RITES managing director, says the improvements have been achieved due to the close co-operation between the NRC staff and RITES personnel. The main emphasis of the contract is now on the training of NRC staff to take over in January, 1982, when the Indians go home.

The deal between the two countries is not purely commercial. The £14 millions that Nigeria is paying RITES is less than the full cost of running the network for a three-year period. So the deal contains an element of financial assistance from India to Nigeria.

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## CLAY AND SAND STOVE SAVES ENERGY

A clay and sand stove which can be built by anyone and which saves families, time, labour and fuel has been designed by the University of Dakar in Senegal. The stove -- called "Ban Ak Suuf" which means clay and sand in Wolof (one of the languages spoken in Senegal) -- can be built in a variety of shapes and dimensions and is adaptable to cooking traditions in many regions.

Requiring no special tools or equipment, the "Ban Ak Suuf" can be built after only two weeks instruction. Because of its heat-retaining qualities, the stove needs only one-third to one-half the wood supply used for cooking on an open fire. In an area of desertification or where wood is scarce, this is a tremendous plus.



In addition, the stove can be built to accommodate several "burners" so that more than one pot can cook at the same time. Chimneys can be built into the stove, thus keeping away eye-stinging smoke. Children are protected from the hazards of an open fire. Women spend less time cooking and gathering firewood.

An illustrated handbook on the stove has been published in French under the title Les Cuisinieres "Ban Ak Suuf". The publisher is the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables (Centre for Studies and Research on Renewable Sources of Energy) of the University of Dakar, Senegal. For further information, contact the Centre at: B.P. 476, Dakar, Senegal.

### MEETINGS ABOUT TCDC

## FIRST WORLD MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL RIVER ORGANIZATIONS

Representatives of international river organizations have met for the first time to discuss common problems and approaches.

The meeting, sponsored by UNDP and organized by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), in Dakar, Senegal, May 1981, was attended by officials from river organizations in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Europe. Its purpose was to consider inter-country co-operation for exploitation, use, protection and sharing of water resources.

Addressing the meeting, Michel Doo Kingué, Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Regional Director for Africa, said that development of Africa's river basins -- with a third of the world's hydro-electric potential -- would enable the continent to face up to the energy crisis. Africa's oil bill had gone from \$800 million in 1973 to \$7,400 million in 1980, he recalled.

In addition, Mr. Doo Kingué said, exploitation of river resources would help to reduce Africa's food deficit. FAO has estimated the 1981 deficit at 6.4 million tons for 26 African countries.

UNDP is supporting African countries' joint efforts for multi-sectoral development of a number of shared rivers and their basins: Kagera, Logone, Mano, Niger, Gambia, Senegal. Support is also provided for the co-operative development of several African lakes: Chad, Victoria, Kyoga, Mobutu Sese Seko, Tanganyika. (See TCDC Case Study No. 20, "African Waters: Development of Shared Lake and River Basins".)

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## TRAINING OF AFRICAN JOURNALISTS EVALUATED



Journalists, researchers and media figures from Africa, the Americas and Europe recently participated in an international meeting in Dakar, Senegal, devoted to evaluating the training of African journalists and communicators.

The meeting, held 15-18 June with representatives from over 200 countries, was jointly organized by the regional Centre for Information Sciences and Techniques (CESTI) in Dakar, the International School of Journalism of Yaounde in the United Republic of Cameroon, the International Institute of Communications of Montreal, and the Training Programme for African Communicators financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Discussion centered on the profile of the African journalist, and whether and how African communications should be different from Western models.

Opening the session, the Director of CESTI, Babacar Sine, said, "Our people have a concrete need for more information about their own economic and social life than about the festivities of the English court or about tennis championships."

Mr. Sine believed that "Alternative information is selective and not a sounding board for the remote noises and concerns which worry the European dailies... (It is) a re-focussing which gives importance only to those cultural, economic and political messages that really help our people to understand better their position, to take charge of their environment, instead of becoming alienated by a foreign image."

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INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
ON STEMMING  
RURAL EXODUS



Why do rural people leave the countryside in developing countries? How could they be encouraged and enabled to stay?

These are among the questions to be taken up by specialists from developing and developed countries who will exchange experience at an international conference in Ottawa, Canada, 29-31 October.

Sponsored by the University of Ottawa Institute for International Co-operation, the conference is to include a number of panels to consider a range of topics to be selected from proposals already submitted.

For example, panellists may explore the relationship between the retention of the rural population and such factors as: land tenure systems; food self-sufficiency in the countryside; local power structure; age and sex; bureaucratic systems; communications; appropriate technology; national urban policies; education; and new strategies of development. Also, panels may be organized to deal with specific case studies in regions such as the Sahel or the Caribbean, or in countries or parts of countries.

Official conference languages will be English and French, but individual presentations in Spanish and Portuguese will also be welcome. There will be simultaneous translation for some sessions.

The Institute will pay the expenses of several participants from developing countries.

Address enquiries to the Conference Co-ordinator, Professor José Havet, Institute for International Co-operation, University of Ottawa, 190 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada. Telephone: (613) 231-4910.

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## PUBLICATIONS

Changing Priorities on the International Agenda : The New International Economic Order (NIEO), edited by Karl P. Sauvant of the U.N. Centre on Transnational Corporations. 348 pages. Pergamon Press. 1981.

Written by four specialists, this book provides a clear, concise and comprehensive overview of the main issues related to the NIEO: its origins, the need for it, the key proposals of the developing countries, the progress made to date and the chief criticisms of the industrialized countries.

Hardcover \$52; softcover \$30; orders from developing countries \$15. Available at local bookstores or from offices of Pergamon Press in Canada (150 Consumers Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9); United Kingdom (Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England); and United States (Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).

The Group of 77: Evolution, Structure, Organization, by Karl P. Sauvant. 192 pages. Oceana Publications, Inc.

The origin of the Group of 77 developing countries, its purposes and objectives, its membership (it now has 122 members) and its structure and decision-making procedures are analyzed in this book. It also examines the Group's organization at its main centres of activity to date, including Geneva, Vienna, Washington, Paris and New York.

Hardcover \$22.50, paperback \$7.50. Order from Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522. (914) 693-1320.

The Collected Documents of the Group of 77, edited by Karl P. Sauvant. Five volumes. Oceana Publications, Inc.

This compilation brings together, in five volumes, the documents issued by the Group of 77 between November 1963 and September 1980. Included are the documents related to all Ministerial Meetings of the Group in preparation of the five UNCTAD sessions and three UNIDO conferences; the documents adopted by the Group of 24 in reference to the IMF and the World Bank; the ministerial pronouncements of the Group of 77 in the United Nations in New York; all documents of the Mexico Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; and the main documents relating to the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation.



Most of the above documents prepared the Group of 77 for impending negotiations with the developed countries. The results of these negotiations are also reprinted for easy reference (e.g. the "Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation"). In addition, a chronology lists the meetings of the Group of 77 since 1964.

Five volumes, \$50 per volume. Individual volumes cannot be bought separately. Add \$1.50 per volume for postage and handling charges, and New York State and local sales and use tax where applicable. Available from Oceana Publications (for address, see above).

The Transfer of Know-How Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) Global Newsletter (Volume 1, No. 2, May 1981) provides a forum for participating and interested countries to exchange views relating to the TOKTEN operation. The current issue covers a variety of topics, including a description of the activities of the Global TOKTEN Unit at New York Headquarters; news of the TOKTEN programmes in Egypt, Grenada, India, Pakistan and Turkey; the TOKTEN/Global work plan for 1981; and examples of TOKTEN consultancies.

Contributions to the Newsletter and enquiries should be addressed to the TOKTEN/Turkey Secretariat: TOKTEN Assistant, UNDP, P.O. Box 407, Ankara, Turkey or to: Co-ordinator, TOKTEN, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, New York, 10017, USA.

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## ANNEX

The UNDP Governing Council, at its twenty-eighth session in June, adopted Decision 81/31 on "TCDC and Policies, Rules and Procedures of UNDP". That decision reads as follows:

### TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

#### TCDC and policies, rules and procedures of UNDP

#### The Governing Council,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as endorsed by General Assembly resolution 33/134,

Recalling also the Council's decisions 79/29 and 80/46,

1. Takes note of the report of the second session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. Decides to request the Administrator to:

(a) Ensure that for the period of the third programming cycle, earmarking from country IPFs for TCDC activities for the benefit of other countries does not exceed 10 per cent of the country's IPF or \$7.5 million, whichever is smaller;

(b) Lift the present blanket restriction on the reimbursement of local currency costs;

(c) Ensure that the following basic guidelines of TCDC be used in assessing TCDC project proposals:

(i) TCDC activities or projects involve the deliberate and voluntary sharing or exchange of technical resources, skills and capabilities between two or more developing countries for their individual or mutual development;



- (ii) TCDC is initiated, organized and managed primarily by developing countries themselves. In such a process Governments of developing countries would normally take the lead or responsibility. TCDC could also involve the participation of national public institutions, and within the framework of the policies laid down by Governments of developing countries, private organizations and individuals;
- (iii) The financing and project inputs such as expertise, consultancy services, research and training facilities, equipment and supplies in TCDC activities should be the primary responsibility of developing countries themselves and the country IPF should be considered as a catalyst and a supplementary contribution. At its third session in 1983 the High-Level Committee will on the basis of financial data for the years 1980-82 submitted by the Administrator of UNDP consider guidelines for the share of earmarked IPF funds of total TCDC contributions;
- (iv) TCDC can include all sectors and all kinds of technical co-operation activities of developing countries. It can be bilateral or multilateral in scope, subregional, regional or interregional in character. It should try, whenever possible, innovative approaches, methods and techniques particularly adapted to local needs as well as existing modalities of technical co-operation to the extent that they are considered useful;
- (d) Allow that projects conforming to the basic guidelines enumerated in the previous paragraphs may be financed from country IPFs subject to the existing rules and procedures established for UNDP as a whole, with regard to project assessment, approval, implementation and evaluation. Within this framework, expenditure for provision of inputs necessary in the execution of projects should be allowed in the same manner and with the same flexibility as for the rest of UNDP;
- (e) Allow that advances, current payments and reimbursements from the IPF resources be made by UNDP in the currencies of expenditure on the inputs concerned, and shall be drawn as far as possible from UNDP's holding of such or any other suitable currencies;
- (f) Apply the following rules with regard to the reimbursement of certain local costs, associated with services and materials, which the Governments or national public or private institutions of the "IPF country" should primarily bear in accordance with paragraph 2 (c) (iii):
- (i) Any part of the salary and allowances of professional staff and any part of the cost of contractual services payable in the home country of the staff or contractor would be reimbursable in the "IPF country" currency only;

(ii) The local currency cost of equipment and materials purchased would be reimbursable in the "IPF country" currency only;

(g) Apply regular UNDP procedures related to approval of its assisted projects, compensation, hiring of national experts, procurement of equipment and services, subcontracting and related matters;

(h) Incorporate the above principles and criteria into the standing guidelines and instructions of the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual;

3. Decides to request the Administrator of UNDP, for the purpose of monitoring the guidelines of TCDC set out in paragraph 2 (c), to notify the third session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC and the thirtieth session of the Governing Council with respect to:

(a) The relevant financial costs of projects funded from the country IPFs;

(b) The amounts of IPF resources, if any, expended by UNDP in implementing the provision of paragraph 2 (e) and (f); and

(c) The breakdown of expertise, equipment and supplies, consultancy services and training present in these projects.

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# UNDP MAILING LIST FORM

To be placed on our mailing list, please complete steps 1 through 5 below. If you are already receiving UNDP material, please complete the form anyway. It will help us to know your specific interests and thus to serve you better.

| (1) ADDRESS                    | Type or print clearly (one letter per box and leave a space between each word). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| TITLE OR POSITION              |                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORGANIZATION (no abbreviation) |                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| COUNTRY AND POSTAL CODE        |                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(2) ORGANIZATION. Check one only:

- MEDIA
- \_\_\_ 28:T Commercial press/agency/journalist
- \_\_\_ 28:E Non-profit magazine, bulletin, journal
- \_\_\_ 28:0 TV
- \_\_\_ 28:1 Radio
- \_\_\_ 28:8 Film
- \_\_\_ 28:9 Slide and Sound
- INTER-GOVERNMENTAL (IGO)
- \_\_\_ 29:E UN Secretariat
- \_\_\_ 29:0 Other IGO
- GOVERNMENT
- \_\_\_ 30:T Donor aid ministry
- \_\_\_ 30:E Development ministry
- \_\_\_ 30:0 Other Executive office
- \_\_\_ 30:1 Legislative
- \_\_\_ 30:8 Information office
- \_\_\_ 30:9 Political party
- FINANCE
- \_\_\_ 31:T Bank/Fund/Broker
- \_\_\_ 31:E Chamber of Commerce
- \_\_\_ 31:0 Business/Industry
- \_\_\_ 31:1 Trade Association
- RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL GROUP
- \_\_\_ 32:T Institute/Foundation/Research/Centre
- \_\_\_ 32:E Documentation Centre/Library
- \_\_\_ 32:0 High school
- \_\_\_ 32:1 University
- NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
- \_\_\_ 33:T Development operational
- \_\_\_ 33:E Trade union
- \_\_\_ 33:0 Other
- \_\_\_ 33:1 Development Education/Promotion
- \_\_\_ 33:9 INDIVIDUAL (unaffiliated)

(3) SUBJECTS. Check all your interests:

- FINANCIAL
- \_\_\_ 24:T Finance and Investment
- \_\_\_ 24:E Manufacturing and Industry
- \_\_\_ 24:0 Trade and Commodities
- TCDC
- \_\_\_ 24:9 (Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries)
- AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY/FISHERIES
- \_\_\_ 25:T Agriculture and/or Food
- \_\_\_ 25:E Animal Husbandry
- \_\_\_ 25:0 Fisheries/Marine Resources
- \_\_\_ 25:1 Forestry
- \_\_\_ 25:8 Land Use (include Desertification)
- \_\_\_ 25:9 Water Use
- \_\_\_ 26:E EDUCATION
- \_\_\_ 26:0 SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN
- \_\_\_ 26:1 RELIEF ACTIVITIES
- \_\_\_ 26:8 WOMEN
- \_\_\_ 26:9 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
- \_\_\_ 35:T Community Development
- \_\_\_ 35:E Housing and Building
- \_\_\_ 35:0 Urbanization
- \_\_\_ 35:1 ENVIRONMENT
- \_\_\_ 35:8 HEALTH
- \_\_\_ 35:9 POPULATION/DEMOGRAPHY
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- \_\_\_ 36:T Energy and Fuel
- \_\_\_ 36:E Mining and Minerals
- \_\_\_ 36:0 General
- \_\_\_ 36:1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
- \_\_\_ 36:8 TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS
- \_\_\_ 36:9 POLICY/PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION
- REGIONS
- \_\_\_ 34:T Africa
- \_\_\_ 34:E Asia and Pacific
- \_\_\_ 34:0 Europe-Developing
- \_\_\_ 34:1 Latin America
- \_\_\_ 34:8 Arab

(4) LANGUAGE. Check one (two if you check German):

- \_\_\_ 27:T ARABIC
- \_\_\_ 27:E ENGLISH
- \_\_\_ 27:0 FRENCH
- \_\_\_ 27:8 SPANISH
- \_\_\_ 27:1 GERMAN

(5) RETURN TO: UNDP, Division of Information, One United Nations Plaza (DC-1972), New York, N.Y. 10017.

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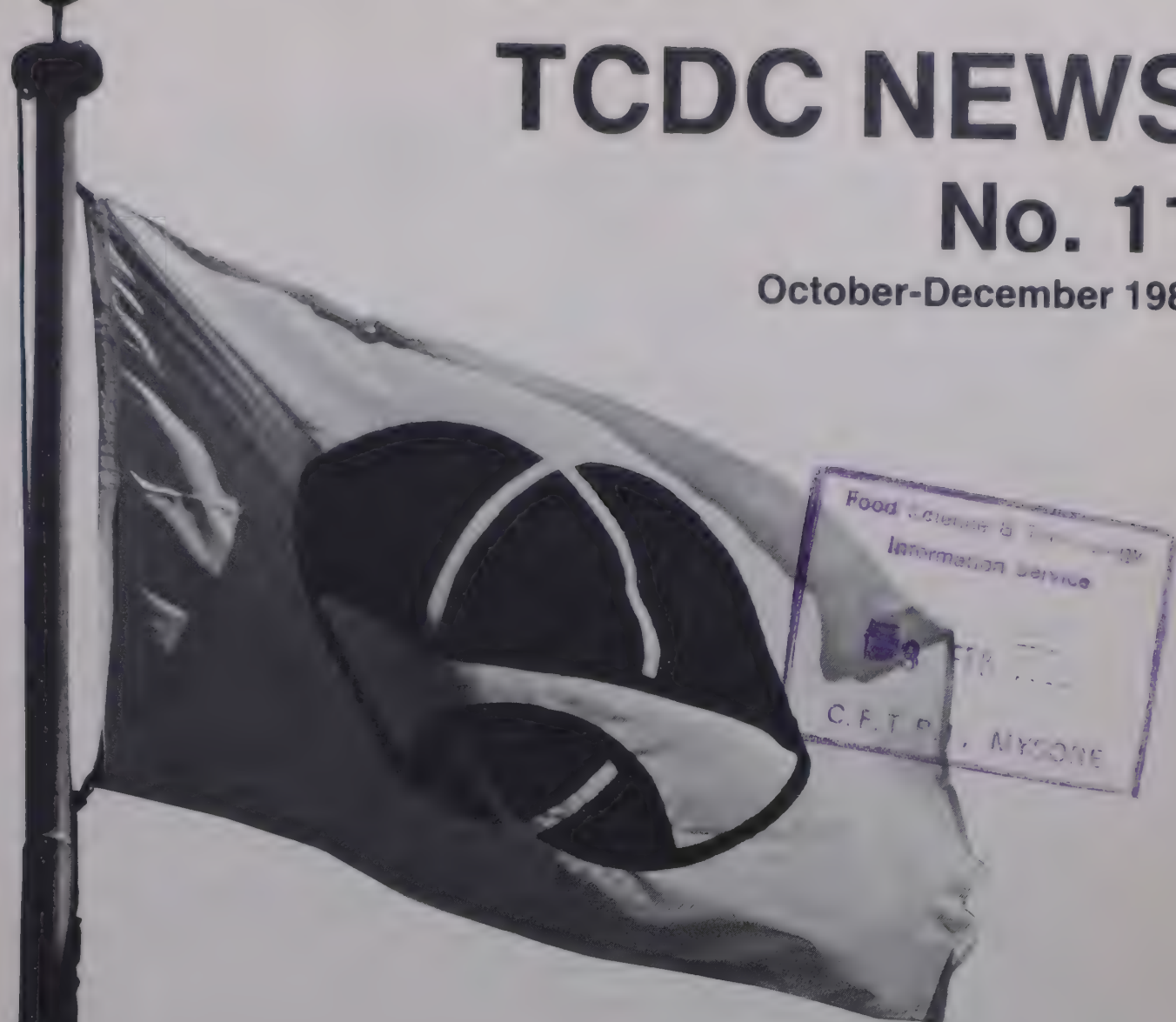


# TCDC NEWS

## No. 11

October-December 1981

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### Special section:

#### TCDC DIMENSIONS OF 1981 WORLD ISSUES

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## INTRODUCTION

TCDC News is one response to the call from the Buenos Aires Conference for intensive information-support for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. It is a regular periodical produced by the Division of Information of UNDP, in consultation with the TCDC Special Unit. Our objectives are, quite simply: to spread the news of action in co-operation among developing countries; to clarify what such technical co-operation is and why it is now perceived as a major new dimension in all international co-operation for development; to provide information on the supportive and promotional role of UNDP and the United Nations development system in TCDC; and to ventilate unfolding issues and problems in this major movement within the search for a new international economic order.

TCDC News is easily able to publish news about TCDC projects and activities which receive direct UN support. However, we do also especially want to publish news about TCDC that takes place by separate initiative of governments, intergovernmental and other organizations. We therefore appeal to all concerned to send us short, clear accounts of new "non-UN" TCDC activities -- actual operational projects, research and survey work about TCDC, and significant meetings or publications dealing with TCDC. While obviously exercising normal editorial decision because of limited space and requirements of balance, we will gladly try to publish material that is sent to us officially by governments and recognized intergovernmental and other institutions concerned. We also invite short letters of comment or argument for consideration.

A brief word about basic editorial policy may be useful. First, no policy or preferential significance should be inferred from the order or length or national or regional source, of items published in TCDC News -- sometimes the emphasis may be more on one region, or sector, than another. Second, we reserve the right to edit submitted material.

TCDC News is published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. There is always a slight delay between the distribution of different language versions with English usually out first. Readers who may not initially receive the most suitable language version for their use are urged to note their preference in the coupon referred to hereunder.

The last page of this issue is a mailing list form which we invite our readers to fill in and return to us. Even if you receive TCDC News or other information material from UNDP, please complete the form and send it to us anyway. This will help us to assess the specific questions that are of interest to you, and thus enable us to respond better to your needs.



*The flag on the cover displays a symbolic new bridge joining the countries and people of the Southern hemisphere, which is the emblem of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.*

*The centre of the emblem -- where the Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the world all join -- symbolizes a further and ultimate objective of TCDC: the enhancement of truly global partnership for development.*



## TCDC PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES REVISED

Revised guidelines on TCDC have recently been issued as part of UNDP's Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM), the basic handbook used by UNDP Resident Representatives, government officials and United Nations system personnel in programming UNDP assistance.

The Guidelines define the basic elements and purpose of TCDC and spell out the three major UNDP roles in TCDC:

- (a) Promotional: identifying TCDC potentials; bringing parties together; organizing training on TCDC; collecting, processing and disseminating information; supporting projects which lead to TCDC.
- (b) Operational and supportive: designing TCDC projects; assisting and participating in the execution of TCDC projects; strengthening regional or interregional institutions used for TCDC purposes.
- (c) Financial: partial financing from its own sources; mobilizing external resources; making other financial arrangements for TCDC projects and activities.

Included are new principles and criteria as approved by UNDP's Governing Council for the use of UNDP country Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) for TCDC projects. (The IPF is the value of assistance a country is slated to receive from UNDP's central resources over a five-year programming cycle.) During UNDP's third programming cycle (1982-1986), developing countries wishing to do so may earmark up to 10 per cent of their IPFs -- or \$7.5 million, whichever is smaller -- for TCDC activities. In order to qualify for IPF financing, a TCDC project should:

- (a) serve the agreed objectives of TCDC (national and collective self-reliance) as defined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
- (b) seek the deliberate and voluntary sharing or exchange of technical resources, skills and capabilities between two or more developing countries for their individual or mutual development;
- (c) be initiated, organized and managed primarily by the developing countries themselves -- normally with government leadership but potentially also involving the participation of national public institutions, private organizations and individuals;
- (d) have its financing and such project inputs as experts and consultants, research and training facilities, equipment and supplies in TCDC activities primarily from developing countries themselves, with the country IPF as a catalyst and a supplementary contribution;

/...

- (e) try, whenever possible, innovative approaches, methods and techniques particularly adapted to local needs, as well as existing modalities of technical co-operation to the extent they are considered useful.

UNDP Resident Representatives have authority to approve a TCDC project costing up to \$400,000 in IPF resources. They are to send summaries of project proposals to UNDP Headquarters so that Regional Bureaux and the Special Unit for TCDC can offer comments and suggestions.

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## SEMINARS FOR ASIA/PACIFIC GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Two-week orientation seminars on TCDC for two groups of 15 senior government officials in the Asia/Pacific Region are being planned for early 1982 in New Delhi, India.

The seminars are being organized by UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC in association with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and in close collaboration with the Government of India. The purpose is to provide participants with a thorough understanding of the origins and evolution of TCDC, the various types of TCDC activities and means for their implementation.

Specific seminar topics include: historical overview of the TCDC movement; identification of TCDC capacities and needs; the TCDC Information Referral System (INRES); organizational, institutional and legal arrangements for TCDC; roles of the UN development system, developed countries, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in promoting and supporting TCDC; national and international financing of TCDC; preparing a TCDC project; intergovernmental arrangements for reviewing TCDC.

This will be the first of several regional seminars the Special Unit is organizing to acquaint government officials with all aspects of TCDC. (See TCDC NEWS No. 10, page 22 for further details.)

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# INTERNATIONAL PEPPER COMMUNITY

*An interview with Mr. L. N. Saklani  
Executive Director*

The formation of producers' associations is a key means through which developing countries can co-operatively develop and market common raw material resources. An association for pepper-producing countries was created in 1971 and began activities in 1976. When Brazil joined India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Madagascar in the International Pepper Community earlier in 1981, the organization became tri-regional. Its members account for 98 per cent of the world's pepper production.

TCDC NEWS interviewed Executive Director Saklani during his visit to UNDP Headquarters in New York, October 1981.

Q: Pepper seems to be a very simple commodity without many problems. Why do you need a large organization?

A: *No! There are tremendous problems. Foot rot disease -- phytophthora -- ruins almost 20 per cent of the production. <sup>1/</sup> Marketing is another problem. How to market pepper; how to get a better price for pepper. After all it is the small farmers who are engaged in it. Their inputs -- fertilizers, seeds, sacks and labour -- are getting costlier and costlier. If they are unable to sell pepper at a remunerative price, they won't grow pepper and you won't get pepper to sprinkle on your egg.*

Q: Who controls the price of pepper now?

A: *The market controls it. There is no pepper exchange, like the sugar exchange. It is just a general market.*

Q: Could you explain the production and marketing chain from the small farmer to the supermarket shelf?

A: *Yes. The small farmer first takes dried pepper grain to the primary market, the village bazaar or the village shop. He does not crush the grain himself. Then there are the secondary markets -- people who collect it from the small shops. From there the exporters collect it, wash it, clean it, and export it.*

Q: From the final shelf price of pepper, how much does the exporting country get?

A: *A very small share. Presently pepper is being sold for 62 cents. When this pepper reaches supermarkets it may be sold for \$3.*

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<sup>1/</sup>Editor's note: Foot rot is a disease caused by a fungus that attacks the basal part of the plant and finally destroys the whole root system.

- Q: Are importers afraid that now that you control 98 per cent of the market you are going to ask for higher prices for pepper?
- A: I would not use the term, afraid, because they know that this is just. When people start realizing that this is a fair thing to do, they accept it.
- Q: But you have not taken any steps in pricing yet?
- A: Price will be one of the major things for the experts to consider at our next technical panel to be held in Brazil in December 1981. Some action has to be taken so that at least a reasonable share goes to the farmer whose cost of production has gone up.
- Q: What are these technical panels?
- A: These panels are composed of experts in all aspects of pepper production. They are very highly qualified people from research institutions in their respective sectors.
- Q: What are some of the topics they deal with?
- A: How to grow pepper... how to grow better pepper... how to harvest pepper... how to process pepper... how to clean pepper... and how to market pepper in the proper way and the proper grades.
- Q: How often and where do these technical panels take place?
- A: Twice a year. We take it by rotation. We usually hold these technical panels where pepper is grown. We go to the places where trading, production and processing are done. We take the experts on field tours and show them how things are done. The latest technical panel, our ninth, was held in Indonesia. We have been able to assemble experts from all parts of the world to participate in these technical panels, thanks to the co-operation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- Q: How important is pepper production for the small farmer's livelihood?
- A: The small farmer grows pepper on a quarter of a hectare or one, two, or sometimes three hectares. In some countries, small farmers are responsible for 90 per cent of production. And for the farmer pepper is very very important. This is the only crop you can depend on in time of need and hardship because you can store it. There are very few crops that you can store. You can't keep cereals for long, but pepper you can keep for three to six years. For countries as a whole, pepper exports are also important. In the overall economic picture it may not be an important cash crop but for a region or province of a country it can be very important. For Lampung in Indonesia, it is the principal foreign exchange earner.
- Q: Where are new markets for pepper? Doesn't the world have enough pepper?
- A: No, no, no. The United States, Germany and France, for example,



don't grow it; they buy it. New markets can develop within the traditional markets because people's taste is changing. People in traditional markets used to take bland food but now are taking more and more spicy foods. Japan used to import only 500 tons of pepper in a year; now they are using 5,000 tons. Twenty years ago, Arab countries never knew what pepper was.

Q. Do you have any new products to increase the sale of pepper?

A: Yes. In addition to the traditional black and white peppers we are producing green pepper. It is pleasing to your eye. Culinary art consists of dressing up your meats and salads. Some people are buying it now but we'll have to develop the market for it. Other new things are being developed too. Pepper in brine and dehydrated pepper. Sophistication is coming to pepper.

Q: Since the pepper is ground, processed and packaged in the importing countries, are there tariffs on ground pepper?

A: Yes, practically all countries have tariffs against ground pepper.

Q: Is anything being done to encourage elimination of tariffs?

A: As you know, international talks on these things go on, and take their own time.

Q: What else does the Pepper Community do for its members?

A: We are trying to improve our statistical and other information on pepper production, consumption, pricing, trade and techniques of production. We have statistics but not the correct statistics. Our attempt is to get correct statistics. Also, UNDP is helping us to establish a research network among our national institutes to control and eliminate phytophthora -- foot rot. Through the International Trade Centre (ITC)/UNCTAD, UNDP is also supporting our efforts at new market analysis and research.

Q: What would you say is the main achievement of the Community so far?

A: This has been a very good experiment in the commodity community concept. The Pepper Community has been able to attract almost all countries which are principal growers. Brazil, for example, had been sitting on the fence for the last three years, considering whether it would be worthwhile to join the Pepper Community. Their people attended our meetings as observers; saw our documentation; saw the work we are doing; the studies which we had done through the international agencies and finally, they made up their minds. The next annual meeting of the International Pepper Community will be held in Brazil in 1982. So that is a very big achievement. The Pepper Community has become an International Pepper Community.

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## ARAB AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONSIDER JOJOBA

*Jojoba ("hō-hō-ba"), a bushy plant which grows well in low fertility soils and regions of scant rainfall, may help developing countries halt desertification, produce valuable non-fuel oils, and feed livestock.*

A Jojoba Seminar for Arab States and African countries in the Sudano-Sahelian region will be held in Khartoum, 21-27 February 1982. The purpose of the meeting, jointly sponsored by the Government of Sudan and UNDP, is to share Sudan's four-year experience in cultivating jojoba on an experimental basis. It will also provide information on jojoba cultivation, use and economic potential to countries with geographical conditions similar to those existing in parts of Sudan, which may be interested in setting up jojoba projects of their own.

Native to the Sonora desert of northwestern Mexico and neighbouring dry areas of the southwestern United States, jojoba has flat gray-green leathery leaves that can withstand intense desert heat. Its deep, extensive root system enables it to tap all available soil moisture, even when rainfall is as low as 10 cm. (4 inches) annually. It takes five years for plants to come to seed, but once established, they may live for 100-200 years.

Jojoba can survive under conditions which would cause most vegetation to wither and die. It is therefore promising for cultivation on marginal lands of developing countries, where it can serve as a soil stabilizer, preventing erosion and helping to halt desertification.

Minimal care is required for jojoba cultivation. It is also well-suited for areas where agriculture is essentially carried on by hand, since no machinery has yet been designed for planting and harvesting.

### Economic potential

Jojoba's potential for creating jobs and increasing small farmers' incomes may also be of interest to developing countries. About half its seed -- a brown kernel the size of a peanut -- is comprised of a yellowish, odourless oil, valued for its ability to cling to smooth surfaces while withstanding wide variations in temperature and pressure.

This oil, and the solid colourless wax resembling beeswax which can be made from it, have a wide variety of industrial applications -- in automotive transmission fluids, electrical insulation, candles, polishes, paper coatings, leather tanning substances, textile manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.



Chemically, jojoba oil is almost identical to sperm whale oil, the import of which many countries have now banned, since the sperm whale is an endangered species. An acre of jojoba can yield the oil obtained from 30 whales.

Demand for jojoba oil and wax currently exceeds supply, and this has sent prices soaring. While the oil was selling at \$35 a gallon just a few years ago, the per gallon price is now \$200 or even more.

### Protein fodder

Jojoba can also be used as a browse plant, or as fodder for livestock herds. Jojoba feed is known to contain 30 per cent protein.

Sudan first decided to give jojoba a try upon the advice of Dr. D. M. Yermanos, Professor of Agronomy at the University of California, Riverside, who is a pioneer in the plant's cultivation.

Plantings were established over two hundred-acre sites in the Red Sea hills in the east, and in the province of North Darfur in the far west, as well as in two small plots near Khartoum. From the beginning, jojoba appeared to thrive in the new environment. Growth rate was even faster and flowering earlier than in its native habitat.

Professor Yermanos will lead discussions at the Khartoum seminar, which a number of other jojoba experts are also expected to attend. The Seminar will also include a visit to one of Sudan's pilot plantations and talks on how countries wishing to do so might co-operate in introducing jojoba nationally within the context of a regional project UNDP would help to finance.



## COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR "ECONOMIC LIBERATION" IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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*"Only through collective action will we be able rapidly to achieve economic liberation."*

In these words, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, made a strong appeal for "collective self-sufficiency" among the nine member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). Their leaders met in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, in July 1981 to take stock of past achievements and map out plans for future progress.

SADCC was founded in March 1980. Its objectives are to:

- reduce external economic dependence, especially upon South Africa;
- create equitable regional integration;
- mobilize resources to promote national, inter-state and regional policies;
- secure international co-operation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation.

Member states are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries have a combined population of some 60 million and cover an area of more than five million square kilometres. Their natural resources include uranium, cobalt, coal, chrome and copper.

### Ten-year transport plan

Transport and communications and food security are areas of priority concern to SADCC, which also addresses questions of energy, industry, trade, finance and manpower development.

An overall transport and communications programme estimated to cost nearly U.S.\$2 billion over the next 10 years has been drawn up. It aims to:

- rehabilitate existing transport and communication facilities, including major inter-state rail links;
- establish telecommunications links and civil aviation infrastructures;
- build new road, rail, air and lake transport systems for which feasibility studies have been completed;



- conduct feasibility studies for further major regional road, rail, internal marine, air and ocean shipping facilities.

### Early warning on food shortages

Many of the SADCC countries suffer chronic food deficits, though Zimbabwe's spectacular maize harvest this year enabled it to export food to hungry neighbours. Of the total 475.2 million hectares of land available in the region, only 23 million are arable -- less than 5 per cent of the total.

Steps to be taken by SADCC toward food security include:

- regional agrarian co-ordination;
- development of regional and national early warning systems to identify impending food shortages;
- a regional data bank for storage and timely retrieval of basic agricultural information;
- inventorying agricultural resources available or capable of being developed regionally/nationally;
- a regional food reserve system;
- development of better storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses;
- development of food processing technology, especially to increase the range of foods used and food preservation methods;
- improvement of regional and national infrastructures for marketing, including procurement, transportation, storage and distribution;
- exploring possible regional action to co-ordinate food aid.

Each SADCC country has been assigned responsibility for specific areas. Significant activity has begun in almost all sectors and a solid base has been created for continued international co-operation. Concrete programmes are expected to become operational during 1982 with financing from such donors as the United States, Denmark, Canada, the European Economic Community and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

A Chinese proverb found in one of the SADCC documents expresses the organization's realistic philosophy: "Even the longest journey begins with the first step."

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## SPECIAL SECTION:

# TCDC DIMENSIONS OF 1981 WORLD ISSUES

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Three major development issues were brought to the centre of the world stage by United Nations conferences in 1981, each of which has distinct scope for technical co-operation among developing countries. The issues, and the United Nations events which have highlighted them, are:

- The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, August 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- The United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, September 1981 in Paris, France.
- The International Year for Disabled Persons (1981), the observance of which included a "World Symposium of Experts on TCDC and Technical Assistance for Disabled Persons", held in October 1981 in Vienna, Austria.

### 1. Energy and TCDC

The Nairobi Conference, in its final report, specified several areas of "mutual benefit" in which "developing countries seek to enhance their collective self-reliance ... through programmes of economic and technical co-operation" concerning new and renewable sources of energy. These areas are:

- exchange of information;
- joint ventures in project development;
- joint efforts in research and development;
- joint efforts in demonstration and adaptation of technologies;
- technical assistance among themselves "to supplement the indispensable action to be undertaken by the international community".

TCDC ventures of these types are already taking place in all regions:

In Africa, the solar energy centre in Bamako, Mali, is being expanded with UNDP support into a West African regional institution for design and production of cost-effective solar devices, testing of new technologies, and preparation of regional solar incidence maps.

Caribbean countries are considering regional mobilization of human and technical resources for common services in the energy field and studies of least-cost solutions to energy needs -- vital co-operative measures in view of the sub-critical size of most energy systems in the region.



Countries of Central America have shared experience in geothermal power generation, studied isthmus-wide electrical interconnexion needs, assessed coal and vegetal energy potentials, devised common information systems for energy planning and policy formulation, prepared a regional investment plan for each form of energy based on supply/demand analyses, and identified possible joint energy ventures. This was done with assistance from OPEC and UNDP grants.

In Asia and the Pacific, 19 countries are co-operating in a UNDP-assisted programme for exchanging experience in national energy planning, upgrading technological capabilities, fostering conservation through cut-backs in imported and substitutions of indigenous energy, and carrying out joint intercountry energy ventures.

Inter-regionally, a number of countries are considering a new windmill, produced by the "Las Gaviotas" Research Centre in Colombia after seven years of experiments with 56 different models, with numerous advantages over the traditional windmill -- it costs and weighs less, requires three times less wind, needs no brake, and is quite simple to install.

(See too, article on inter-regional testing of solar-powered pumps on pages 17-18 of this issue.)

The Nairobi Conference also called on the international community to provide "support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries to accelerate co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy."

## 2. LDCs and TCDC

Co-operation among developing countries was singled out as a key element at the Paris Conference to enable the least developed countries (LDCs) to benefit from the "Substantial New Programme of Action" which the Conference adopted.

The Conference report called for special attention to be given to LDC needs in co-operative schemes among developing countries for:

- trade promotion. Care was needed in order to overcome "the special difficulties of the least developed countries in any global preferential arrangements among developing countries" regarding tariff and non-tariff barriers;
- regional development among developing countries. Such schemes should include special support for least developed countries participating in -- for example -- joint exploitation of common river-basin or other resource potentials;
- concessional financial and technical assistance. Developing countries in a position to provide such assistance as part of regional co-operation schemes among developing countries should pay particular attention to the least developed countries.

Developed countries and international institutions were urged to "assist the flow of technical assistance and assistance in kind from other developing countries to the least developed countries by helping to offset the foreign exchange costs of such flows; they should also give especially strong support to regional co-operation arrangements which include significant benefits to least developed countries".

The Conference also stated that "to the maximum extent possible, financial assistance to the least developed countries from whatever source should at least partly be eligible to be used to purchase imports from countries within each least developed country's own region".

Donor countries were also urged to support "realistic opportunities for multicountry investments involving least developed countries and other countries in the same subregion". "The financial requirements for their promotion in most cases go far beyond the capabilities of the developing countries involved, and particularly the least developed among them" the report stated. "Furthermore, such programmes may in fact present a unique opportunity for effectively transforming the economies of the least developed countries concerned, many of which are too small and have too limited a resource base to support any significant economic structural changes by investments only at the national level."

### 3. The Disabled and TCDC

Specific measures for disability prevention, rehabilitation, equality of opportunity and community action for disabled persons have been recommended by the Vienna "World Symposium." The recommendations were presented in "The Vienna Alternative Action Plan" adopted by participants in the two-week Symposium.

The Plan is based on the principle that *"disabled persons, as well as the able-bodied, are first and foremost citizens with the same rights and only secondly clients of special social services."*



The Symposium was convened by the Secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons of the UN with the support of UNDP and the assistance of the Austrian Government. It was attended by 51 specialists from all continents -- twelve disabled themselves -- as well as 126 observers from 41 UN Member States, the UN system, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The specialists came together to assess the present world situation with regard to the disabled, and to propose future action in and among developing countries.

The problems of developing countries in meeting the needs of the disabled were given priority attention since a majority of the world's



estimated 500 million disabled people live in these countries. Many disabilities stem from such development-related factors as malnutrition, or disease resulting from unsafe water and inadequate sanitation, disproportionately high accident rates and the lack of resources and facilities to provide the disabled with proper attention and services in the developing world.

Under the general umbrella of prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities, the experts targetted the following special areas as priorities of developing countries: community-based action, in particular in rural areas; mass production of technical aids within developing countries, aimed at reducing import costs and adapting technology to local conditions and production possibilities (see companion article on "The Jaipur Foot"); assessment of the situation of disabled persons on a global basis and efforts of the UN system on their behalf; and the increasing needs for bilateral technical co-operation with developing countries. Emphasis was also placed on the considerable potential of TCDC for disability-related activities.

#### Equal opportunity, full involvement

The Action Plan adopted by the Symposium emphasis that technical co-operation in disability prevention and rehabilitation should not be limited to the technical aspects. It must also seek to provide equal opportunities for disabled persons -- employment, housing, access to buildings and transportation, and participation in all aspects of social life.

The importance of involving the disabled themselves in planning and evaluating meaningful programmes is also stressed, as is community-based action to create positive public attitudes towards disability, deemed essential to ensuring adequate care and services.

Among the crucial needs of technical co-operation in developing countries cited are training of personnel (specialists in the field as well as the disabled themselves); development of management skills; research into indigenous conditions and analysis of specific solutions which have been found; developing methodology for surveys; strengthening institutional links; and dissemination of information on experiences, achievements and skills in technical areas within, as well as among, countries.

Specific measures recommended include:

#### Disability prevention

- giving high priority in national development plans to primary health care, expanded immunization and reduction of malnutrition among women of child-bearing age and children under 7 years old;
- early identification of disabilities with timely intervention to prevent simple problems from worsening;
- stricter enforcement of safety measures to prevent accidents in the home, at work or on the road.

### Rehabilitation

- co-ordinated efforts among a variety of disciplines;
- utilization of the efforts of the disabled themselves.

### Equalization of opportunities

- accommodating the needs of disabled persons in all services, including health care, education, vocational training, job placement, etc., as well as in recreational and cultural activities.

### Community action

- full community and family involvement in programmes, with particular emphasis on the unreached in rural areas and urban slums;
- development of systems which do not rely on costly administrative infrastructures and expensive, often imported, equipment, raw materials, experts and technology.

Developing country governments are urged to establish a single agency at the highest level to set up rehabilitation services and support prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities programmes.

The United Nations and its specialized agencies are requested to make increased efforts in identifying needs and compiling international directories of organizations providing technical assistance in the various fields of disability prevention and rehabilitation, in addition to a comprehensive directory of organizations providing financial assistance in related fields.

The Symposium also endorsed formation of a task force, comprised of representatives of all United Nations agencies, to co-ordinate resources and efforts, as well as to formulate guidelines for specific programmes, at the regional level, in co-operation with UN regional commissions and the UNDP.





#### 4. Examples of action

##### a) Solar-powered pumps tested

Representatives of 12 developing countries shared experiences in the use of solar pumping technology at a workshop held in Manila, June, 1981.

The purpose of the workshop, sponsored by the Philippines' Centre for Non-Conventional Energy Development (CNED), UNDP and the World Bank, was to assess results thus far obtained under a \$2.5 million global project which has tested 12 solar-powered pumping systems in Mali, Sudan and the Philippines. UNDP and the World Bank support the project.

Papers on other experiences with solar pumps were presented by Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Participants agreed that the UNDP/World Bank project has yielded the most comprehensive information now available on the "state-of-the-art" of solar pumping, and that knowledge gained will aid in the development of technologies realistically adapted to developing countries' requirements. However, they also stressed the need for gathering more extensive technical and sociological data. They recommended expanded field trials in additional countries, and the testing of systems with larger capacities.

##### Aid to small farmers

Reliable, low-cost solar-powered pumping systems, easy to operate and maintain, would be especially beneficial to the millions of small farmers in the developing world who practise intensive cultivation on holdings of less than 2 hectares. During the dry season, these farmers typically require about 50 cubic metres of water per hectare per day. To pump such daily volumes from average depths of 5 metres requires power on the order of 100-300 watts -- an expensive proposition for small farmers, especially with rising energy costs.

Because these farmers live in peak areas of solar concentration -- between latitudes 35 degrees North and 35 degrees South -- solar energy for irrigation pumping is seen as promising by technologists, irrigation engineers, and development planners.

The advantages of tapping solar energy are that it is available when and where the need for pumped water is greatest; it is under the control of the individual farmers since there is little economy of scale in the size of solar pumps; and it avoids costly and extensive distribution systems with accompanying technical and managerial problems.

Solar pumps can also provide drinking water, thus contributing to the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

#### Cost reductions

Analyses presented at the workshop indicated that although solar pumping systems are not now competitive with conventional systems or capable of producing water at affordable cost, they do show economic promise in the medium term for certain applications. The most promising were judged to be those requiring relatively low power, where the rate of utilization of the pumps will be high and the water of high value (e.g., water supply and low lift irrigation of small farms, particularly where high value crops are grown).

As the technology develops, cost reduction must be pursued through increasing system efficiency, lowering costs of system components, raising the scale of production and manufacturing in developing countries.

Based on data compiled, the global project has begun studies on improved system design, as well as on a computer model to help match various components of pumping systems to ensure optimum operation for a particular site. Further data will be gathered and solar pumps may be tested in additional countries.

The project will also widen its activities to include other renewable energy technologies such as wind pumps, biogas installations, crop dryers, wood-burning stoves, solar cookers and small hydro-electric plants. Studies will be conducted to assess the present degree of development of these technologies, their readiness for developing country applications and needs for further testing.





b) Improved stoves conserve Sahelian fuelwood

*"It costs as much to heat the pot as it does to fill it."*

This saying from Niger highlights one of the gravest energy concerns of the world's poorer countries -- the shortage of fuelwood.

Niger and the other Sahelian countries of West Africa depend upon fuelwood for 60 to 90 per cent of the total energy consumed, and up to 94 per cent of fuel for cooking and heating water. For these countries, the crisis has reached alarming proportions.

In urban areas, lower income people must sometimes spend up to 60 per cent of their earnings on fuel for domestic use. The promise of high profits from fuelwood sales in towns has led to progressive denuding of the countryside. This has imposed an especially heavy burden on women and children, traditionally responsible for gathering family supplies. Already overburdened women must devote more and more time and energy to collecting wood scraps from farther and farther afield, and children are kept from school to help with the chore. In some areas, women have been reduced to preparing one hot meal a day rather than the usual two, or even a cooked meal every other day, serving up raw millet flour mixed with water (often polluted) as substitute fare.

Added to the economic and health implications are problems of environmental degradation, since complete depletion of ground cover, including scrub growth, is causing severe erosion and accelerating drought and desertification.

Reducing consumption

To deal with the fuelwood crisis, Sahelian countries, through their Intergovernmental Organization for the Sahel (CILSS), are working together on a number of forestry and fuel conservation programmes, aided by several multilateral and bilateral organizations.

One effort involves the design and widespread introduction of more efficient stoves, which experts say can cut the amount of wood needed for domestic use by 40 to 60 per cent. (Open air fireplaces only use from 3 to 8 per cent of the heat produced.)

The project, which receives support from three UNDP-associated organizations -- the Voluntary Fund of the UN Decade for Women, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (IFSTD), and the Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) -- as well as Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) through USAID, involves Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta directly and includes other CILSS members (Cape Verde, Mauritania and Chad) in regional information programmes and seminars.

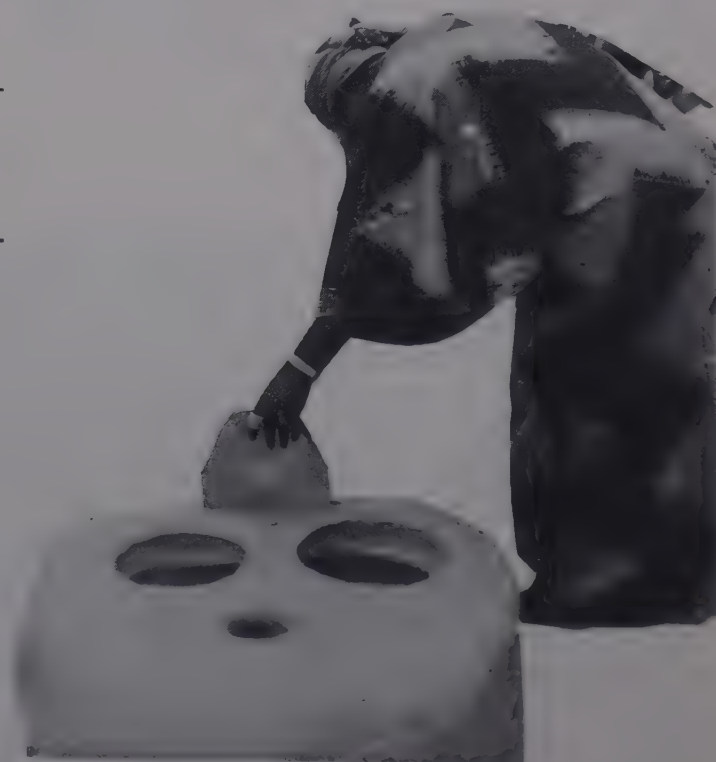
It aims to:

- create greater awareness of the importance of fuel conservation;
- evaluate traditional wood stoves, including improved models recently developed and in use in some of the countries of the sub-region;
- develop prototypes with high thermal efficiency, suited to local conditions;
- identify low-cost, locally-available materials with which prototypes can be constructed;
- train local artisans to produce the most efficient models;
- disseminate information on the project and its results.

All of the activities are being carried out with the full participation of Sahelian women, the actual users of stoves, to ensure that final selections will be suited for making local dishes and conform to national customs and traditions. Country-by-country workshops in stove-building are being conducted by an engineer (supplied by VITA) and a rural sociologist (provided by the Voluntary Fund), herself from one of the participating countries.

The project is expected to evaluate about 100 stoves and build some 2,000 demonstration models. A quarterly bulletin, "FLAMME", keeps all participants up-to-date on progress (see page 30). Co-ordination is maintained with similar activities underway in the Sahel with support from such donors as Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Efforts are also made to maintain working contacts with other developing countries which have developed improved stoves such as India, Kenya and Guatemala.

A regional workshop on stove design and construction is planned for February 1982, in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, sponsored by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.



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c) "Jaipur Foot" helps rural amputees

*The Vienna Symposium on TCDC for disabled persons stressed the need for design of appropriate and functional aids for the disabled that are reasonable in cost and easy to maintain. Dr. Pramud Karan Sethi, an Indian orthopedic doctor won the 1981 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership for developing the first artificial limb designed specifically for Indian villagers.*

Western artificial limbs, designed for walking on level, paved surfaces, are not suitable for use in rural areas of developing countries. Neither can they be worn without shoes, which many traditionally take off while indoors, or simply cannot afford. Western models can also cause great pain to amputees who try to assume natural squatting or cross-legged positions. Many fitted with them soon return to crutches.

The "Jaipur foot", named for the village in the state of Rajasthan where Dr. Sethi tested his invention, is simple, inexpensive and easily crafted by local artisans.

Wearing it, an amputee can return to normal activities -- ploughing wet paddy fields, walking up and down rough terrain, pedalling a rickshaw tricycle or riding a motorcycle. If desired, the prosthesis fits easily into a normal shoe, and it enables the wearer comfortably to squat or sit cross-legged.

Materials to construct the foot are commonly found in most developing countries. At its core is a universal joint made of virtually indestructible sponge rubber. This is enclosed in rayon cord (commonly used in tires). The external surface is made of vulcanised rubber, moulded to size in a die produced by age-old sandcasting methods. It has the shape of a normal foot, complete with big toe. Discarded tires can be used as raw material and the foot bleached and stained to match the skin tone of the individual. Bicycle axles replace expensive steel knee joints, and leather near the hips allows the sideways movement involved in squatting or sitting cross-legged. The amputee is ready to walk only 45 minutes from the time measurement of the limb begins.

Following up on his patients, Dr. Sethi has found that farmers are carrying out their usual work, which involves considerable wading in mud and water, for three or four years without a breakdown.

The foot is being fitted at the Rehabilitation Research Centre at Sawai Man Singh Medical College and Hospital in Jaipur, which Dr. Sethi heads. The Centre handles over 700 patients a year, who come from all over India, some from as far as a thousand miles away.

The Mahavir Society for the Physically Disabled purchases materials, identifies disabled and helps them get to Jaipur and pays other costs.

The foot itself is provided free of charge.

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## TEACHERS, TECHNICIANS, TRADESMEN FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

A \$21 million training and research facility aimed at making the Islamic world more technologically self-reliant is going up at Tongi, an industrial area north of Dacca in Bangladesh.

The institute, called the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), is a project of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). It has been created to help fill Islamic countries' needs for skilled labour, which they now must commonly import from other countries.

Scheduled for completion by August 1983, ICTVTR will train teachers, technicians and tradesmen. It will also undertake technological and industrial research projects and promote technical co-operation among OIC member states, which stretch from western Africa, through the Arab world, to Indonesia.

Initially, some 20 teachers will be recruited and trained to form the core faculty. Already, applications for appointment have been received from Turkey, Pakistan, Senegal, Iran and Bangladesh.

In its first phase, the Centre plans to train 650 students -- 250 teachers, 300 technicians, 100 craftsmen, and 100 others who will have their skills upgraded. Later, with the introduction of civil technology and trades, the number of trainees will be increased to 1,150.

Two-year trade courses will be offered in such areas as metal fabrication, welding, refrigeration, air conditioning, farm machinery, woodworking and masonry. Three-year courses will be offered in mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics and chemistry. Bachelor and post-graduate degree courses will also be offered in collaboration with well-known universities. All students will be required to take courses in Islamic history and culture, and to learn one of OIC's official languages -- Arabic, English and French.

An intergovernmental organization created in 1970, OIC was granted observer status to the United Nations in 1975. A memorandum on co-operation and liaison recently signed by OIC and UNDP envisages joint action in fields of common interest; co-operation in development assistance activities; mutual consultations for the co-ordination of activities; exchange of information and documentation; and reciprocal representation and other arrangements for liaison.

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## STRAITS OF MALACCA TRAFFIC REGULATED

A new traffic separation scheme in the Straits of Malacca has gone into effect, worked out by Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

The busy international waterway runs between the Indonesian island of Sumatra and the west coast of Malaysia, and at its southern and narrowest section, called the Singapore Straits, between Singapore and Indonesia's Riau islands.

Regulation of shipping traffic in the channel is essential for safety in the interests of all concerned. At several points, the waterway is quite shallow. Heavy silt washed down by Indonesian and Malaysian rivers has created banks and shoals which confine large ships to narrow navigable channels. The danger of running aground is worsened by shifting of these banks and shoals.

Safety has become increasingly important with the proliferation of large oil tankers above 200,000 tons -- Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC) and the enormous Ultra Large Crude Carriers (ULCC). The larger the ship, the greater the danger of mishap, including oil spills, which can cause untold damage to marine life and cost millions of dollars to clean up.

The three littoral countries first began considering better safety measures along the Straits in 1967, when the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) set up a special agency to avoid supertanker disasters and oil spills such as the Torrey Canyon incident in the English channel. After extensive negotiations, the three countries agreed to set the minimum clearance at 3.5 metres (11.5 feet) in February 1977, opening the way for formulation of traffic rules.

Japan, the maritime power most interested in passage through the Straits, helped in hydrographic investigations needed for laying down detailed navigation procedures and agreed to pay for signal and other visual and electronic installations for directing traffic.

Maritime charts and beacons were completed and the scheme went into effect during 1981.

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## SMALL MACHINES FOR ASIAN FARMERS

More emphasis on local manufacture and popularization of small farm machines is the main thrust of the 1982-84 work programme approved by Asia's Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (RNAM).

By the end of 1984, RNAM hopes to have assisted member countries in popularizing rice transplanters, reapers, threshers, dryers and other machines which have proved successful. It will also have trained over 100 specialists in design capability, manufacturing, standardization and quality control.

The Network, headquartered at Los Baños, Philippines, some 80 kilometres south of Manila, links national and international agricultural institutions in eight countries -- India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand. It aims to increase food production by introducing agricultural machinery suitable for use in the region.

Since its establishment in 1976, RNAM has significantly influenced agricultural mechanization policies, and stimulated local manufacture of agricultural machinery, tools and equipment suited to the requirements of each participating country.

The new programme, estimated to cost US\$4.3 million, seeks to:

- develop national networks of research institutions, manufacturers, universities, industrial training and extension services, etc.; and hold regional workshops for National Farm Mechanization Committees which will develop and guide the national networks;
- re-orient training programmes to emphasize design capability, production engineering and a few other critical areas;
- urge national institutes to assume increasing responsibility for prototype testing, evaluation and modification;
- support local manufacturing by initiating standardization and quality control of machinery and equipment;
- popularize newly designed machinery which has passed the design and development stage through both field extension and demonstration and industrial extension services;
- expand information dissemination (through its newsletters, technical digests, etc.) to include case studies on successful machinery.

UNDP supports the project, which is executed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in association with FAO and UNIDO. Participating countries also contribute to its budget, and bilateral assistance is provided by Japan and Australia.

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## UN VOLUNTEERS AND TCDC

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1981 marks the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Volunteers, the only multilateral programme giving young professionals from the Southern world a chance to use their skills for the benefit of other developing countries.

When UNV began in 1971, the first volunteers came from 13 industrialized and only six developing countries. Now three-fourths of the 1,000 volunteers carrying out assignments come from developing countries. Of the 79 countries from which UNVs were recruited in 1980, 58 were developing countries.

Eight developing country volunteers working in Niger share their thoughts on TCDC in the light of their own experiences:

*"The concept of TCDC, as it relates to the exchange of technical expertise, raises a question: are there enough experienced workers from developing countries for such co-operation between these countries?"*

*The answer is yes. Contrary to what people might think there are large numbers of developing country nationals who are skilled workers in almost every field. Among them, however, are many who for political reasons (refugees and others) or for technical reasons related to their field (for example, a lack of national counterparts, or insufficient infrastructure) do not stay to work in their countries. Yet were they offered the opportunity to participate in development efforts in developing countries, many of these people could be interested in this form of co-operation, and their involvement and promotion of TCDC activities could well cause the "brain drain" from the third world to diminish. In developing countries, we face on a daily basis the very real problems that such co-operation attempts to alleviate. But whether these problems are mitigated or magnified, depending on the individuals and the countries, there are nonetheless some constants.*

*The easy contacts, both personal and professional, among volunteers from developing countries and their national counterparts constitute most of the time an informal "briefing", one often more realistic than the briefing provided by the projects' managers or other high officials.*

*The same ease of contact between nationals of developing countries and their national counterparts often serves to speed up the solution of work problems, but sometimes upsets administrative procedures. Such "complicity", mostly due to common motivations*

and pre-occupations in the field of development, can only be positive. Often misunderstood and even possibly irritating to colleagues from industrialized countries, it frequently ends up being excused and even deliberately utilized by people who want to be effective.

The points we have raised in this short essay seem to lead us to two main conclusions: First, common interests and personal affinities accentuate professional performance.

And second, a lack of competent workers or the "brain drain", of which developing countries often complain, would be greatly ameliorated if, setting aside the cases of people who leave for personal reasons, countries made a constant effort not only to retain their specialized personnel, but also to ensure for them the material advantages and job security which are a normal entitlement."

Joachim Bucumi (Burundi)  
Michel Sondjo (Benin)  
Joseph Ntanyotora-Baransita (Burundi)  
Msema Rwangeyo Kakeneri (Zaire)  
Isaac Sindimwo (Burundi)  
Augustin Kamongi (Rwanda)  
Dominique Majoro (Rwanda)  
Emmanuel Gatera (Rwanda)

(Reprinted from UNV Newsletter, Number 19, September 1981)

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## CO-OPERATION IN BRIEF

### KOREA AND TANZANIA

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) recently agreed to provide Tanzania with 105 experts to develop irrigation over 14,400 hectares in different parts of the country; design mini hydro-electric power stations; and work on maize production and vegetable gardening schemes. Tanzania will provide food, accommodation and transport for these personnel.

DPRK is also enabling Tanzania to purchase Korean machinery and other equipment for the irrigation projects through an interest free loan.

### INDIA AND AFRICA

With more than 40 joint ventures underway with eight countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Mauritius, Botswana, Liberia, Libya, Uganda, Zambia), India continues to expand co-operation with its African partners. The ventures so far involve everything from cast iron foundries, rolling mills and cable manufacture to razor blades, ink factories and insurance.

Under an agreement signed in September, India will assist Botswana in comprehensive development of small industries, and in selecting and training industrial development personnel. India's Small Industries Development Organisation will also prepare detailed feasibility studies in some industries already identified for Botswana such as soap making, footwear, biogas, hardware (including nuts and bolts), simple agricultural implements, bicycle parts and foundry supply to mining industries.

In a similar agreement with Zambia, India has agreed to train Zambians on various aspects of small-scale industries in India, and to establish an Industrial Estate and an Industrial Training Institute to train craftsmen and artisans in Zambia.

Earlier this year, a three-day conference on co-operation in engineering between Indian and African countries held in New Delhi explored areas ripe for further development.

Kenya indicated a desire for more co-operation in developing manufacturing capacity for capital goods, the import of which has been taking up half of Kenya's foreign exchange earnings.

Uganda expressed interest in buying machinery for small-scale industry, particularly for food processing and, if possible, spare parts compatible with Western-made machinery already in place in Uganda.

There is also scope for India/Africa co-operation in such fields as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, construction and reduction of post-harvest food losses. India's Grain Storage Institute at Hapur, for example, has qualified experts who give advice on matters such as storage equipment, storage economics, pest control, training and technical management.

Increased economic co-operation and new joint ventures between India and African countries should help to increase trade between the two. At present, Africa supplies India with only two per cent of its imports, while about 5 per cent of India's exports go to African developing countries.

#### ROMANIA EXTENDS TCDC

The Government of Romania has technical co-operation programmes with a number of developing countries in Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean and the Arab World. These involve, for example, a new oil refinery in Turkey; irrigation and hydro-power in Iraq, Iran, Libya and Somalia; electric power lines in Jordan and Lebanon; cotton spinning mills in Sudan and Bangladesh; technical assistance in mining and geology to Burundi, Yemen and Morocco; a joint venture in ocean fishing with Mauritania; cement mills in Syria, Iraq and Egypt; roads in Libya and Iraq; technical assistance in oil drilling in Algeria, Iraq and Egypt.

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## PUBLICATIONS

### ECDC-TCDC Directories on Renewable Sources of Energy:

- Vol. I: Solar energy, 1980
- Vol. II: Biogas, 1981
- Vol. III: Wind energy, 1981
- Vol. IV: Mini-hydro plants, 1981

Contain information on potentials, uses, experiences with and economics of renewable energy sources; listings of experts and institutions active in each field; bibliographies. 250+ pages each. (English)

Available from ECDC-TCDC Services, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), The United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

### Agricultural Credit Operations - Learning From Among Asian Countries - Reports of Apraca Staff Exchange Fellows (1980) (APRACA Report No. SE-2) 1981

Reports from 14 staff exchange fellows from 13 member institutions in seven countries who undertook study and observation of agricultural credit, banking and co-operative development in six countries in the region. 147 pages. (English)

Available from Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand.

### Appropriate Technology Sourcebook, Volume II, by Ken Darrow, Kent Keller and Rick Pam. 1981

The second volume in a set of guides to practical books and plans for village and small community technology. Volume I, with over 30,000 copies in print, is being used in more than 100 countries to find a wide range of published technical information that can be used by individuals and small groups. In Volume II, 500 more publications from international and U.S. sources are reviewed, covering small water supply systems, renewable energy devices such as windmills and solar dryers, agricultural tools and implements, intensive gardening, workshop tools and equipment, crop preservation, housing, health care and other topics. New topic areas include forestry, aquaculture, non-formal education, small enterprises, and transportation. Price and ordering address are provided for each publication listed. 816 pages. 300 illustrations. Extensive index. (English)

Available from Appropriate Technology Project, Volunteers in Asia, Box 4543, Stanford, California 94305, USA. Regular price (paperback) is \$6.50 plus \$1.38 postage for a single copy. For local groups in developing countries, the price is \$3.25 plus \$1.38 postage for a single copy. Discounts available for purchases of 10 copies or more. Hardback edition is \$11.50 (\$8.25 to local groups in developing countries), plus postage.

South, The Third World Magazine. A monthly news magazine which reports on political, economic, social and cultural events of interest to developing countries. (English) Available from South Publications Ltd., 13th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TS, England. Prices:

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"FLAMME", newsletter reporting on the activities of the Intergovernmental Organization for the Sahel (CILSS) project, "Improvement of wood stoves in the Sahel". (See page 20). Published every three months by the Comité Permanent CILSS, B.P. 7049, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. (French)

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